MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

KUBORI VALLEY

(MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

REVISED DRAFT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FPIC	Free-prior- informed Consent
GC	Grievance Committee
GhIS	Ghana Institution of Surveyors
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
KIIs	Key informant interviews
LVD	Land Valuation Division
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MT	Metric Tons
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project-affected-persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REWARD	Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa

COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Variables	Data
	A. General	
1	Region	North East Region
2	District	Mamprugu Moagduri District
3	Village/Suburb	Kubori and Zanwara
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	17.5 million USD
6	Overall resettlement cost	**Gh₵ 38,510.00 (Equivalent of USD 3,653)**
7	Applied cut-off date	May 30, 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	April 15 to May 30, 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	July 2025
	Specific information	
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	7
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	7
13	Number of affected households	7
14	Number of females affected	4
15	Number of vulnerable affected	7
16	Number of major PAP	7
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	0
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of building to demolish totally	0
25	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Overview of Project

The Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (REWARD) Project is being implemented by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) with funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The REWARD project aims to boost the production of rice, as it is an important crop in the economy of Ghana.

Over the years, there has been a significant increase in rice consumption due to population growth, urbanization and change in consumer taste and preference. Despite the increases in consumption, domestic production has lagged with an average deficit of about 0.67 million MT of consumption between 2008 and 2022 which has been filled by imports.

The local production of milled rice has consistently fallen short of consumption, with the shortfall being filled by imports. The national target is to attain self-sufficiency in 2028 with a total paddy production of 3.31 million MT.

The goal of the REWARD project is to set the country unto the path of sustainable local rice production focusing on rice, value chains in the Northern, North East, Upper East, Savannah and Upper West Regions of Ghana.

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management. The overall rationale of the components of the REWARD-Ghana project is to reduce importation of rice by increasing competitive local rice production, processing, income, and job creation, which will lead to improved nutrition and food security in a sustainable manner and contribute to reducing poverty through a private-public sector driven interventions along the rice value chain. The specific objectives of the project are;

- To increase rice productivity and production thus increased incomes for farmers, particularly women and young people;
- To increase the resilience and adaptive capacities of rice farms and production systems; and
- To increase the marketing and intra-regional trade of rice.

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management.Details of the project component is captured below.

1. Production and Productivity

Key interventions will include:

- Development of Agricultural Zones
- Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM)
- Form and build capacity of Water Users Association
- Social infrastructure development
- Seed Delivery Systems

- Fertilizers and Pest Control Management Systems
- Agricultural Mechanization Services Delivery
- Extension Delivery

2. Production and Productivity

This component will focus on:

- The construction and installation of processing and storage infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and enhance value addition.
- Development of information systems using innovative technologies (incl. digital) and consumer-oriented branding to improve access to market.

3. Policy and Governance

Key activities under this component will include:

- Support to policy reforms and harmonization at regional/national levels
- Finalize the National Rice Development Strategy II (NRDS) in line with PFJ 2.0.
- Organise policy dialogues and workshops to discuss issues relevant to the rice sub-sector.
- Coordinate activities to ensure synergies among rice value chain stakeholders and projects to boost production, processing, marketing and consumption of locally-produced rice.
- Enhance control and regulations for agricultural inputs at regional/national levels.

4. Programme Coordination and Management

This component will be responsible for:

- Day-to-day management of project activities to ensure harmony and coherence.
- Establishment or nesting of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under existing PIU to support the coordination and management of the project.
- Development of Regional and National Management and monitoring systems based on digital technologies to ensure tracking of results at Regional and National levels, and in line with ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).

Within the Kubori rice valley, the project will not be accessing land directly as land have been donated for the project by the Chief of Kubori who owns the land. There are 7 farmers who attain livelihood from the proposed project site and will have to move out to make way for the project. As such, these farmers will be economically displaced, specifically during project sub-component 1.1: Sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure and management services in rice production systems. However, alternative land has been provided to the PAPs by the Chief for uninterrupted farming activity.

The project activities that will occasion economic displacement is land preparation and installation of farm infrastructure including drying patios. This is the stage of the project implementation where the vegetation will be cleared using suitable machinery for land development to ensure that top soils are not unduly disturbed. Some activities to be undertaken will involve land levelling and In-field bunding. Bunds which are earthen embankments will be created to retain rainfall runoff. The plots will be formed to conform to the direction of the contours, in this way reducing the earth

movement during bunding and levelling to the minimum. The levels of the plots will be set to balance cut and fill. Bunding and land levelling will form the major activities in plot formation. Pegging out of plots boundaries to the standard size of plots will be required during the levelling. All levelled plots would be portioned and bunded by in-field contour bunds into plots.

Roads linking valleys to communities which are mostly in deplorable states will be maintained to reduce post-harvest losses which has been a major problem confronting farmers. Access roads will be maintained to permit the use of agricultural machinery in the cropping zone to do tillage, deliver inputs and send out produce.

Agriculture is the major livelihood activity in the project area which has the potential of positively transforming the lives of the people as there is vast arable land in the area which is predominantly undeveloped. The area has a longer one rainfall season from May to October each year and presents an opportunity for extensive agricultural production. The main risk to agriculture in the area is the phenomenon of climate change which makes agricultural livelihoods vulnerable to environmental challenges. The vulnerabilities relate to irregular rainfall, low yields, reduced soil fertility, incidences of pest and diseases infestation and flooding etc. ultimately impacting on livelihoods and incomes of the people.

Within the project community and its surrounding communities, land is mostly under the control of traditional authorities (skin/stool land). The Chief together with the elders and land priests (custodians), manage land on behalf of the communities. Individuals or groups do not usually have absolute ownership but rather usufruct rights (right to use the land).

Access to land for any development by any interested person is done though the traditional authorities where allocations are made after the necessary consultation and laid down procedure followed. A prospective user makes a request through the Chiefs elders or family head. Terms are then discussed which could involve token payments (drinks, cola, money, or livestock), which symbolize respect and commitment. If approved, the land is allocated, and the community witnesses the process to prevent disputes. There is no conflict in the project community and the valley area as well as surrounding communities attributed to land. Land for agricultural and other development undertakings are available.

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The objectives of the RAP include:

1. Provide an understanding of what impact sub-projects will have on persons living and operating in the project area;
2. Propose changes that aim at avoiding or minimizing livelihood disruption and involuntary resettlement impacts;
3. Ensure that impacts are properly assessed and all Project-affected-persons (PAPs) are identified and their assets that are affected are recorded and valued for adequate compensation;
4. Identified PAPs and valued affected assets, are provided with adequate compensation packages whether in cash or kind based on the extent of displacement;
5. Record grievances, and provide support for resolution of grievances; and
6. Ensure stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.

0.2 Project Applicable RAP Issue

The RAP issue to be occasioned as a result of the implementation of the REWARD Project in the Kubori Rice Valley is economic displacement. Economic displacement refers to the loss of income sources or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or land use change. This impact will arise as a result of the relocation of farmers on the project site. Even though the farmers will be beneficiaries of the project, they will have to move during land preparation for the project. As a result, they will have to undertake farming elsewhere. The Chief of Kubori has provided a vast land to the affected farmers to use for crop cultivation.

Assessment of the project impact on the community revealed that a total of 7 farmers made up of 3 males and 4 females will be economically displaced. At the time of the assessment, there were no crops under cultivation or grazing on the project site as it was in the dry season when farming activities are not undertaken due to rainfed agriculture being practiced in the project area.

The land requirement for the project in the Kubori valley is 250 hectares. This will be developed for use by the beneficiary farmers. The PAPs who undertake farming activities on sections of the valley earmarked for development will be restricted in terms of access to the land during the preparation phase of the project where construction activities will be undertaken to prepare the land and install some infrastructure.

The ages of PAPs ranged from 35 to 70 years, with an average age of approximately 54 years. 5 - out of 7 PAPs have no formal education.

Crop farming constitutes the primary source of income for most PAPs (92%) whilst domestic livestock rearing constitutes the secondary source of income for PAPs. This indicates that agriculture is the most predominant economic activity and source of livelihood of the people. However, annual income is generally low among the PAPs due to low productivity. Majority of the PAPs (57%) earn between 500-2000 GHS 4,500.00 per year. Only one PAP reported an income above GHS 4,501.00. Rice production however offers great potential in the area which has the potential to better the livelihoods of the people.

Basic household necessities dominate the expenditure items of the PAPs household. Necessities such as Food, Education, and Health are the primary areas of expenditure for nearly all PAPs households. On vulnerability, the PAPs vulnerability status is diverse. Low Income, Large Household Size, Female Headed Households and Old Age constituted the vulnerability status of the Project Affected Persons.

The implementation of the project will impact positively on the socio-economic lives of the PAPs. The project beneficiaries including the PAPs will have access to bigger lots, prepared farmlands, improved rice seedlings, extension support services and farm infrastructure among others. This support will significantly improve rice yields and result in higher income for the farmers. The beneficiaries will earn much higher income from rice sales compared to what they currently earn. The farmers could use the income to invest in other agricultural crop farming activities to improve general income from agriculture which is the primary economic activities of the PAPs and project beneficiary communities. With improved incomes, the households of the PAPs and beneficiary

farmers will be in a better position to cater for household necessities such as food, health, and education etc. Overall, the project will significantly enhance the social and economic lives of the PAPs and other beneficiaries.

On the effects of temporary loss of farmland, alternative farmlands have been provided for the PAPs to cater for restrictions on the project valley land during land preparation and infrastructure installations. Due to the alternative land allocation, the expected impact on livelihoods and income is assessed to be minor as the PAPs are not going to be denied farming opportunities.

0.3 Legislative framework

This RAP outlines the framework and principles for execution of the Project compensation and livelihood related issues for project affected persons as early as possible in project development. This is in accordance with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, and national legislations including:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992
- Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999
- The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)
- The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)
- Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
- The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)
- The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)
- The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)
- Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2010 (Act 798)

The REWARD project is designed such that beneficiary communities through their Chiefs and individuals donate land for the project. The donation is sealed officially through the Voluntary Land Donation Agreement Form where the donating party(ies) sign the form detailing the size and location of land donated. Therefore, the project will not acquire lands and there will not be any such undertaking as land expropriation (compulsory acquisition).

In Ghana, the compulsory acquisition of land by the State is guided by the 1992 Constitution (Article 20), the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125) (as amended), and the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036). The President issues an Executive Instrument (E.I.), declaring the acquisition of the land for public use. This notice is published in the Gazette and often in the media to inform affected persons. Once the E.I. is published, ownership of the land vests in the State. The Lands Commission, together with other relevant state agencies, formally notifies affected landowners and occupiers. Valuation exercises are then conducted by the Lands Valuation Division (LVD) of the Lands Commission and appropriate compensation to affected land owners are determined and paid. The process is meant to ensure fairness, transparency, and protection of citizens' rights.

This process, however, is not applicable to the project as land have already been acquired from voluntary donors from the project communities.

0.3.1 Institutional Arrangement

The roles and responsibilities for the various institutions for the implementation and monitoring of the RAP are detailed below

1. AfDB

- Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs.
- Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation.
- Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.

2. MoFA/ REWARD PCU

- Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project.
- Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP.
- Responsible for providing funds for the purchase of bicycles to eligible PAPs who will be economically/physically displaced.
- Responsible for honouring compensation to PAPs.
- Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.
- Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.

3. RAP Consultant

- Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan.
- Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation.
- Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.
- Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA.
- Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.

4. Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly

- Beneficiary local government authority where the project is being implemented. Will be directly involved with the RAP implementation and will have representations in the Grievance Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

5. PAPs

- The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Sub-metro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.

0.4 Baseline

The Mamprugu Moagduri District has a total population of 68,746, of which 34,053 (49.5%) males and 34,693 (50.4%) are females. 12,805 of the population lived in the urban areas and 55,941 lived in the rural areas. The District is occupied by diverse ethnic and tribal groups, with Mole- Dagbani being the main occupant of the area (91.3%). Other tribal groups include the Akan, Ga Dangbe, Guans, Mande, Grusi, Ewes, Hausa and some other minorities. Mamprugus make up the ethnic majority in the district. Islam is by far the most popular religion with 95% of the population being Muslims, followed by Christianity and other faiths.

The economic base of the Mamprugu Moagduri district is agriculture with an average of 99% of the economically active population engaged in diverse forms of agriculture activities. Agriculture is basically on a subsistence level with smallholder farmers representing the main users of agricultural land. Crop farming dominates the types of agricultural activities engaged in. The major crops that are grown in the municipality include; maize, rice, groundnuts, cowpea, soya bean and cashew.

Land allodial title is held or vested in traditional stools or skins, in some traditional areas. In other traditional areas, this is held by subgroups such as sub stools, clans and families as well as individuals. Allodial owners hold their interest under customary law and are not subject to any restrictions on their use rights or any obligations except for those imposed by the law (statutory law). The land tenure system, which is predominantly customary, operates under the patrilineal mode of property inheritance. Although this system has recorded considerable changes with regards to land transfer due to population pressures, urbanization, commercial agriculture, and legislative interventions, it remains male inclined. It thus excludes women from ownership and limit access rights by inheritance. In most cases, women in the district rely on “borrowed lands” for use which is granted based on their status to males as relatives- daughters, sisters, or wives. This short-term interest can be terminated at any time by the owner, hence exposing women to tenure insecurity.

Within the earmarked project community, land have been donated for the project by the chief who owns the land for the benefit of the community.

Rainfall dependent farming constitutes the primary source of income for nearly all the PAPs and their households thereby making livelihoods vulnerable due to climatic variations. All seven (7no) PAPs identified are vulnerable. The PAPs fall within three vulnerability criteria namely; large household size, female headed household and low income.

0.5 Compensation Plan

The eligibility criteria applied in the identification and confirmation of Project Affected Persons was that, a PAP should be someone who engaged in farming on the affected land (project valley) as a source of livelihood as well as a person who owns a structure either movable or immovable on the valley. The assessment revealed that there was no structure identified and the compensation applies only to those who engaged in farming on the valley.

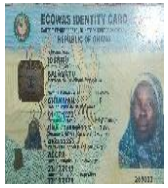
The type of compensation planned for the PAPs after evaluation of the project impact are; in-kind replacement of productive land to protect livelihoods, and transportation assistance to PAPs to facilitate movement to alternative land for the continuation of farming activities. This compensation plan will help to cushion the PAPs in order to safeguard their livelihoods. Cut-off date communicated to PAPs beyond which compensation will not be paid in respect of encroachment on the project valley was 30th May, 2025. The description of the forms of compensation to the PAPs are provided in the Table below.

No.	Category of Impact	Description of compensation and assistance	Remarks
1.	Complete/permanent loss of property or use right.	Compensation not applicable.	No land will be acquired by the project, as a result, no physical relocation cost is applicable
2.	Temporary economic displacement (those who farm in the valley will lose income during land preparation period if it goes beyond the dry season earmarked for the land preparation works).	Alternative land for farming has been secured for the farmers. They are expected to continue farming activities at the alternative site.	Compensation in respect of economic displacement for the period of construction (land preparation). Identified alternative land is available to be used for farming and as pasture by PAPs.
3.	Temporal disturbance	Disturbance caused by change of farming site.	In place of direct cash compensation, bicycles with a carrier will be provided to all PAPs to facilitate transport to the new site. Bicycles are widely used by men and women to and from the farm and for other household activities.

Payment of compensation to PAPs (Bicycle) will be done before commencement of construction works at the project valley. In respect of alternative land for the PAPs to continue farming activities, this has been provided by the traditional authorities to the PAPs.

Compensation Summary Sheet of PAPs is presented in the Table below.

Code PAP*	First and last names of the PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or rep	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/ Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
KYG0 003	Salifu Ayi	Female	66		Farmer	0531299128			10	10.136882 -1.337595	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Salifu Mutala 0592571103
KYG0 007	Saibu Alimatu	Female	63		Farmer	0551913839			15	10.13742 -1.334284	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Mumuni Salamatu 0554389129
KYG0 006	Sulemana Abubakari	Male	40		Farmer	0596460919			42	10.13786 -1.33202	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Sulemana Walulu 0596460919
KYG0 002	Yidana Salifu	Male	57		Farmer	0550561544			40	10.136642 -1.328133	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Salifu Sualisu 0592289842

Code PAP*	First and last names of the PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or rep	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/ Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
KYG0 004	Salifu Atika	Female	33		Farmer	0246420055			15	10.135236 -1.336988	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Salifu Fuseina 0241852782
KYG0 001	Mahama Imoro	Male	43		Farmland	0248451154			20	10.138547 -1.329994	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Salifu Yidana 0550561544
KYG0 005	Iddrisu Salah	Female	53		Farmer	0597857012			10	10.13609 -1.337335	GH¢ 1,300 /US$123	Iddrisu Kuvidana Abdul Fataw 0549126603

0.6 Arbitration/Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to ensure effective resolution of complaints related to the project's environmental and social impacts, including voluntary land donation restrictions on land access and tenure land issues, labour issues, and community health and safety. The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide an effective, transparent and timely system that would give aggrieved persons redress and avoid litigation, minimize bad publicity, avoid/minimize delays in execution of the project, and ensure sustainability of the Project. The GRM will provide all persons and groups affected by the project activities with avenues through which they can express their concerns and receive the needed corrective actions in an appropriate and timely manner.

The GRM follows a three-tier structure: community-level mechanisms (Grievance Redress Committee and site-level processes), district-level committees, and a project-wide grievance redress committee. This structure allows for the escalation and resolution of grievances at appropriate levels throughout the project's implementation.

Serious offenses such as sexual harassment, violence, corruption, and fraud which are criminal under Ghanaian law and are unacceptable in society will be referred to the appropriate state institutions, while also allowing complainants to bypass the internal grievance system if they prefer. GBV/SEA/SH cases will be handled through a confidential referral protocol, ensuring survivor-centred resolution. Preventive measures against grievances include staff sensitization and health awareness campaigns, with grievance management primarily led by the Social Safeguard Specialist, with support from other project officers. GRM activities will be fully funded by the REWARD project, except when cases are taken to court beyond the project's internal mechanisms.

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism will be handling potential Voluntary Land Donation issues as well as compensation for economic displacement issues. The GRM role in addressing potential Voluntary Land Donation issues will be to ensure that it provides a channel for landowners to voice concerns they may have. It will also ensure that grievances about documentation (e.g., disputes over land boundaries etc.) are reviewed and corrected as well as provide a fair, accessible, and timely process to resolve disputes over ownership, consent, or use rights related to donated land.

In terms of potential disputes relating to the payment of compensation for economic displacement, the GRM will provide avenues for affected persons to challenge or appeal the adequacy or fairness of compensation package to ensure that compensation matches what has been agreed with PAPs. The GRM will also endeavour to build trust between project implementers and affected communities by ensuring concerns are addressed transparently and fairly.

0.7 Monitoring/Evaluation and Reporting

Regular monitoring and reporting are central to, and required for, effective management and implementation of the resettlement process. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation will focus mainly on the implementation of resettlement (i.e., compensation for displacement).
The RAP monitoring will have two components, and these include:

- Process monitoring (internal) - will focus on compliance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the updated stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach plan and to ensure that the objectives of these reports have been achieved. The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:
  - ✓ Number of PAPs available and received or signed for the compensation;
  - ✓ Number of Representatives of PAPs who received compensation on behalf of PAPs;
  - ✓ Date of compensation presentation, and recipient of the compensations;
  - ✓ Number of grievances registered, number of grievances resolved and unresolved complaints; and
  - ✓ Number of complaints resolved at the project site level, resolved by MoFA, resolved by the Grievance Committee, and number sent to the law courts.

- Independent performance monitoring (external) - will be carried out by an external party (e.g., AfDB) at structured intervals, e.g., mid-term monitoring and completion evaluation/audit. The completion evaluation/ audit is to determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or otherwise and that compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP. The completion evaluation/ audit would be undertaken after completion of compensation payment prior to construction activities including reinstatement works and submission of closeout report by the RAP consultant.

The RAP Consultant will prepare and submit monthly and quarterly reports and a close-out report.

- Monthly Reports during construction will provide account for all activities carried out within the specified month including challenges encountered.
- Quarterly Progress Report during construction will provide status of all activities carried out in the specified quarter including challenges and recommendations.
- RAP Closeout Report will provide a close out report on all resettlement and community engagement planning and implementation activities among others as provided in the ToR.

Dissemination of periodic reports and completion audit on the RAP implementation to all project partners will be fully adhered to by REWARD. Monitoring of activities to ensure that what is contained in the RAP is been followed and for successful RAP implementation will be undertaken by a number of key institutions directly involved in the project. The institutions and their role in the monitoring of the RAP implementation is as provided in Section 0.3.1 – Institutional Arrangements.

0.8 RAP Implementation Plan

The implementation plan provides for indicative timelines for implementation of the RAP as outlined below.

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Stakeholder engagement	Meetings with stakeholders i.e. one-on-one, key informant interviews, focus group discussions	April to May 2025	Completed

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Preparation of draft RAP	Census of affected persons	April to May 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Socio-economic survey of PAPs	April to June 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Field assessment of impact categories and reporting	June to July 2025	Completed
	Writing of draft RAP report in line with the ToR for the assignment	August 2025	Completed
Revision and Finalization of draft Report	Review of draft RAP	September 2025	-
	Revised RAP preparation	September 2025	-
	Finalization of RAP	April 2025	-
	Approval and clearance of RAP	April 2026	-
Disclosure of Report	Disclose RAP at Savelugu Municipal Assembly and on AfDB website	April 2026	-
	Disclosure of compensation proposal/ figures to PAPs	April 2026	-
Formation of Grievance Committee	Grievance Committee	December 2025	
Compensation payment	Compensation disbursement to PAPs		To be paid prior to commencement of project activity
Grievance Redress	Resolution of all disputes/ complaints	Project duration	-
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor implementation of resettlement/ compensation activities	Project duration.	-
Reporting	Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter during construction period	-
	Prepare RAP Closeout Report before commencement of works	One (1) month before construction phase activities commence	-

0.9 RAP Implementation Budget

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments in the form of bicycle to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Ghȼ 38,510** equivalent of **US$ 3,653** The details are presented in the Table below.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost (Ghȼ/US$)	Remarks	Source of funds
1.	Compensation to PAPs (Bicycles)	9,100	Amount to purchase bicycles for PAPs to facilitate transportation to alternative farming area. To be provided and bicycles purchased by MoFA	Project funds
2.	***Subtotal***	**Ghȼ9,100 / US$ 863**		
3.	Audit of RAP completion	Ghȼ7,000 / US$664	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
4.	Cost for complaints redress	Ghȼ18,000 / US$ 1708	Cost of complaints redress activities	Project funds
5.	Information and awareness campaign	Ghȼ3,500 / US$ 332	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
6.	***Subtotal***	***Ghȼ28,500 / US$2704***		
7.	Contingency (10% of No.2)	Ghȼ 910 / US$86	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
8.	**Total for RAP Implementation**	**Ghȼ 38,510/ US$ 3,653**	**Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Kubori Rice Valley**	Project funds

0.10 Conclusion

This RAP covers 7 persons including 3 males and 4 females whose primary livelihood activities of crop farming on the project site will be affected by the REWARD project implementation by way of livelihood disruption and economic displacement. Compensation will be provided in the form of bicycles, to be purchased from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget (**Ghȼ 38,510/US$ 3,653)** to facilitate transportation of PAPs to the alternative land. The alternative land to be used for farming, provided by the Chief is 5km away from the Kubori community. Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (REWARD) Project is being implemented by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) with funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The REWARD project aims to boost the production of rice, as it is an important crop in the economy of Ghana.

Over the years, there has been a significant increase in rice consumption due to population growth, urbanization and change in consumer taste and preference. Despite the increases in consumption, domestic production has lagged with an average deficit of about 0.67 million MT of consumption between 2008 and 2022 which has been filled by imports.

In 2022, the total national consumption of milled rice was estimated at 1.44 million MT with a per capita consumption of about 43.5kg per annum as compared to 0.55 million MT in 2008 with per capita consumption of 22.6kg per annum. Domestic paddy rice production in 2022 was estimated at 1.28 million MT on an area of 382,000 ha yielding 0.68 million MT of milled rice. Paddy rice production in 2008 stood at 0.30 million MT on an area of 133,000 ha. The increase in production from 2008 to 2022 was largely due to about 187% increase in the area under cultivation and minor yield increases.

The local production of milled rice has consistently fallen short of consumption, with the shortfall being filled by imports. The national target is to attain self-sufficiency in 2028 with a total paddy production of 3.31 million MT.

Despite the progress made in the rice sub-sector, there are still a number of challenges that need to be addressed to accelerate growth through further productivity gains, area expansion, and value addition. These challenges include low technical and managerial capacity, limited irrigation infrastructure, inadequate financing, and lack of an enabling policy environment. These challenges have been grouped into production and post-production.

Production Challenges:

- High Cost of Land Development:
- Inadequate Irrigation and Poor Water Management.
- Limited availability of quality breeder, foundation and certified seeds:
- Inadequate use of Improved Agro Inputs:
- Inadequate access to mechanized services
- Poor knowledge of good agronomic practices

Post-production Challenges:

- Poor quality of processing and storage facilities

In the light of the above, the Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (REWARD) Project, which is anchored on the Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADEP) financed by the African Development Bank, is being implemented to strengthen food security and sovereignty in West Africa by encouraging public and private investments in rice value chains (RVCs) to increase self-sufficiency and reduce the region's rice import bill by 2030.

In Ghana, the REWARD Project, to be implemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), seeks to transform the rice sector by enhancing productivity, strengthening market systems, and improving farmer livelihoods. The process begins with supporting research to produce breeder seeds, ensuring a sustainable foundation for high-quality rice production. This research-driven approach enables the private sector to produce foundation and certified seeds, ensuring widespread access to seed of improved rice varieties.

To enhance productivity, the project will facilitate the supply of key inputs such as fertilizers and improved rice seeds, ensuring that farmers have the necessary resources to increase yields. Additionally, the project will support the development of lowland areas suitable for rice cultivation, expanding production capacity and improving water management for sustainable farming. To complement this, the project will also provide assorted agricultural machinery to ensure mechanized land preparation, planting, harvesting, and post-harvest processing, reducing labour intensity and increasing efficiency for beneficiary farmers.

Infrastructure investments, including procurement and installation of pro-cocoons, will reduce post-harvest losses and enhance storage capacity whiles contributing to stable and continuous supply of quality paddy for milling. These interventions will directly lead to increased rice yields per hectare and higher overall production levels.

As a result of improved production, the quantity of milled rice will increase, enhancing domestic supply and competitiveness. This will drive higher domestic consumption and exports, contributing to national food security and strengthening Ghana's position in regional rice markets. Consequently, farmers will experience higher average incomes, improved livelihoods, and greater economic opportunities, leading to job creation across the rice value chain, from production to processing and distribution.

1.1 Description of the Subproject

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management. The overall rationale of the components of the REWARD-Ghana project is to reduce importation of rice by increasing competitive local rice production, processing, income, and job creation, which will lead to improved nutrition and food security in a sustainable manner and contribute to reducing poverty through a private-public sector driven interventions along the rice value chain. The specific objectives of the project are;

- To increase rice productivity and production thus increased incomes for farmers, particularly women and young people;
- To increase the resilience and adaptive capacities of rice farms and production systems; and
- To increase the marketing and intra-regional trade of rice.

Details of the project component is provided in **Table 1-1** below.

Table 1-1: Components of the Project

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
1	Production and Productivity	**Sub-component 1.1: Sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure and management services in rice production systems** Key interventions will include: • Development of Agricultural Zones • Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) • Form and build capacity of Water Users Association • Social infrastructure development
		Sub-component 1.2: Improved availability and access to climate-resilient inputs, mechanization services and knowledge Key interventions will include: • Seed Delivery Systems • Fertilizers and Pest Control Management Systems • Agricultural Mechanization Services Delivery • Extension Delivery
2	Processing and Marketing	**Sub-component 2.1: Modernized processing infrastructure and strengthening capacities of value chain actors** This component will focus on: • The construction and installation of processing and storage infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and enhance value addition. • Development of information systems using innovative technologies (incl. digital) and consumer-oriented branding to improve access to market.
3	Policy and Governance	Key activities under this component will include: • Support to policy reforms and harmonization at regional/national levels • Finalize the National Rice Development Strategy II (NRDS) in line with PFJ 2.0. • Organise policy dialogues and workshops to discuss issues relevant to the rice sub-sector. • Coordinate activities to ensure synergies among rice value chain stakeholders and projects to boost production, processing, marketing and consumption of locally-produced rice. • Enhance control and regulations for agricultural inputs at regional/national levels.
4	Programme Coordination and Management	This component will be responsible for: • Day-to-day management of project activities to ensure harmony and coherence. • Establishment or nesting of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under existing PIU to support the coordination and management of the project. • Development of Regional and National Management and monitoring systems based on digital technologies to ensure tracking of results at Regional and National levels, and in line with ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).

The proposed Project will be implemented in seven (7) Districts within four (4) administrative regions thus Northern, Upper West, Savannah and North-East Regions, as indicated in the Table below. The valleys will be upgraded with necessary infrastructure, such as water conservation bunds and drains, drying patios and farm access tracks.

No	Region	District	Community	Valleys	Area (ha)	Project Activities
1	Northern	Mion	Tindantua	Sakoya, Bogni	350	New land development with machinery support, drying patios, farm roads etc.
2		Tamale Metro	Nyankpala	SARI	50	Construct bunds and drains of existing area for SARI for seed production
3		Savelugu	Nakpanzoo	Nakpanzoo	300	Rehabilitation of existing valley, reshaped bunds and spot improvement of farm tracks
4	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	Kubori/ Zanwara	Kubori	250	Land development packaged (bunds, drying patios and site office)
5	Upper West	Nandom	Nandom-Kpee	-	200	Machinery support with drying patios and land development
			Ko	Gbafin	150	Machinery support with drying patios and land development
6		Wa Municipal	Charia	Kolivege Bor	350	Land development with drying patios inclusive
			Sing	-	200	Reshaping of bunds, drying patios and drainage construction to convey excess water out of the fields
7	Savannah	West Gonja	Busunu	-	200	Land development and bunds
	TOTAL				**2,050**	-

1.2 Scope of Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will not acquire lands as the project is designed such that communities through chiefs and individuals donate land for the project for the benefit of the communities. In the case of the Kubori valley, the Chief of Kubori community who owns the land, has donated land for the project, therefore there would not be land acquisition. However, project activities such as land clearing and levelling could restrict locals access to the land that was otherwise used as farmlands and as pasture area for animals which are key economic activities. The impact is local, and the displacement will be temporary as alternative land is available for the affected farmers through the Chief. The impact is therefore considered moderately significant as the identification and

proposal of alternative farmland and pasture areas to locals who otherwise used the project site will help reduce the impact of restricted access during land preparation period.

An assessment of the beneficiary community, from 15th April to 30th May, 2025, showed that 7 farmers, 3 males and 4 females (Annex 7) who use the project site for farming will be affected by the project. There were no economic trees such as Shea and Dawadawa on the project site.

The project activities that will occasion economic displacement is land preparation and installation of farm infrastructure including drying patios. This is the stage of the project implementation where the vegetation will be cleared using suitable machinery for land development to ensure that top soils are not unduly disturbed. Some activities to be undertaken will involve land levelling and In-field bunding. Bunds which are earthen embankments will be created to retain rainfall runoff. The plots will be formed to conform to the direction of the contours, in this way reducing the earth movement during bunding and levelling to the minimum. The levels of the plots will be set to balance cut and fill. Bunding and land levelling will form the major activities in plot formation. Pegging out of plots boundaries to the standard size of plots will be required during the levelling. All levelled plots would be portioned and bunded by in-field contour bunds into plots.

Roads linking valleys to communities which are mostly in deplorable states will be maintained to reduce post-harvest losses which has been a major problem confronting farmers. Access roads will be maintained to permit the use of agricultural machinery in the cropping zone to do tillage, deliver inputs and send out produce.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The purpose of the assignment is to conduct studies to prepare a RAP for the proposed Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (Reward) Project in the Mion District of Ghana. The Project is committed to complying with national and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

The RAP outlines the framework and principles for execution of the Project compensation/ relocation/resettlement and livelihood related issues for project affected persons as early as possible in project development. This allows for early and effective disclosure to key stakeholders, and subsequent feedback and inputs. Despite the measures put in place to avoid livelihood displacement, a detailed resettlement Action Plan is required to mitigate any unforeseen eventualities.

The objectives of the assignment include the following:

1. Provide an understanding of what impact subprojects will have on persons living and operating in the project area.
2. Propose changes that aim at avoiding or minimizing livelihood disruption and involuntary resettlement impacts.
3. Ensure that impacts are properly assessed and all Project-affected-persons (PAPs) are identified and their assets that are affected are recorded and valued for adequate

compensation.

4. Identified PAPs and valued affected assets, are provided with adequate compensation packages whether in cash or kind based on the extent of displacement.
5. Record grievances, and provide support for resolution of grievances.
6. Ensure stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides a detailed description of the Project in relation to its location, (Mamprugu Moagduri district) the key project components and an overview of the proposed activities that are to take place during the planning/preparatory, operation, and implementation phase.

2.1 Project Location

The Mamprugu Moagduri District, in the North-East Region of Ghana is located within longitudes 0°35'W and 1°45'W and Latitude 9°55'N and 10°35'N. It shares boundaries with North Gonja District to the West, Kunbungu District to the south, Sisala East in the Upper West Region, Builsa South in the Upper East Region and West Mamprusi District in the Northern Region. The district has an area of 2,121.31 sqkm with an estimated population of 68,746.

The proposed rice valley in the district has an area of 250ha and is located between two (2no) communities; Zanwara (less than 1km to the rice valley) and Kubori (about 2km to the rice valley). **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the base map of the Mamprugu Moagduri District, s howing rice valleys and beneficiary communities.

The proposed Project will be implemented in the selected site (shown in **Table 2-1** and **Figure 2-1** below) which have been identified by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Studies and subsequent development (if found suitable) for improved rice production.

Table 2- 1: Project Beneficiaries

NO.	REGION	DISTRICT	VALLEY	Communities	Area (Ha)
1.	Northern-East	Mamprugu Moagduri	Kubori	Kubori/Zanwara	250

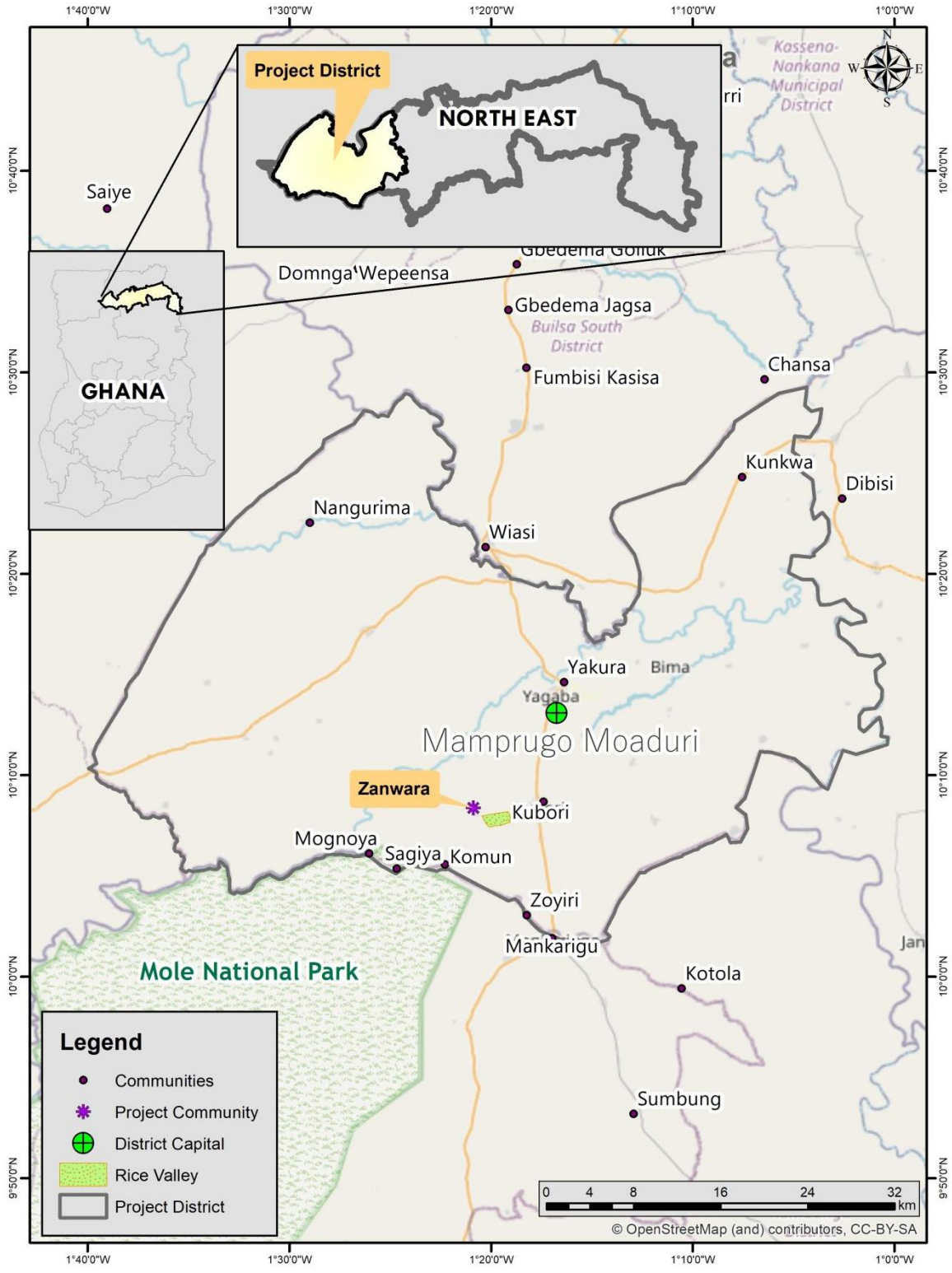


Figure 2- 1: Map of Mamprugu Moagduri district showing rice valley and beneficiary communities

2.2 Project Components

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management.

Component 1: Production and Productivity

Sub-component 1.1: Sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure and management services in rice production systems. Key interventions will include:

i. Development of Agricultural Zones

This sub-component will seek to develop new lands and rehabilitate existing water regulatory infrastructure to increase area under rice production. This will leverage on ***Agricultural Zones*** being established by Government under the PFJ 2.0 to address the issue of access to large tracts of land, to drive sustainable and commercially oriented agriculture with the aim to significantly expand Ghana's productive capacity of food commodities including rice, poultry, maize, and tomato.

Under each Agricultural Zone large contiguous tract of arable land of not less than 300 hectares will be designed and developed within which a modern agricultural economic enclave will be located with the intention to create a viable ecosystem for private sector to engage in commercial farming. Government will partner with the private sector to provide necessary irrigation infrastructure, develop access roads to production hubs, extend power (solar/hydro) and provide mechanization services**.**

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) has identified various locations across the country which has the potentials of being the food baskets for the country. Some of the potential locations identified for establishment of the Agricultural Zones include the Builsa South and Bawku West Districts in the Upper East Region, Kumbungu, Mion, Tamale Metro and Savelugu Municipal in the Northern Region, West Gonja in the Savannah Region and Sissala East, Wa and Nandom Municipal in the Upper West Region.
The African Development Bank and other Development Partners since 2015 have supported the development of about 1,700 ha of various valleys for rice production. These valleys will be upgraded with the necessary infrastructure (drying patios etc), including setting up of an agricultural mechanization services centers into an Agricultural Economic Enclave.

ii. *Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM)*

This intervention seeks to enhance environmental resilience and agricultural productivity, to address productivity barriers and opportunities in agriculture and environmental services. These SLM and CSA technologies are being incorporated to address the interplay between agriculture, biodiversity loss, and climate change. Climate variability and change affects rice production, and may result in increased cost of production, low yields, increased post-harvest losses, low farm income, food insecurity among others if appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures are not put in place.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) developed a National Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan (2016 – 2020), with the aim to facilitate and operationalize the national climate change policy for effective integration of climate change into food and agricultural sector development policies and programmes. In line with the CSA Action Plan, the following CSA technologies would be mainstreamed into all activities of the REWARD Project:

a) Real-time climate and weather information system:
b) Climate resilient seeds
c) Soil Nutrient Management
d) Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA)
e) Water Conservation and Management
f) Alternative Wetting and Drying (AWD
g) Build capacity on SLM technologies

iii. ***Form and build capacity of Water Users Association:***
According to the legislative instrument (L.I. 2230) passed on 12th February 2016, Water Users Association (WUA) is to be formed on all public irrigation infrastructures constructed by government and other parties on behalf of or in concert with the government. By this L.I. 2230, the Water User Associations are responsible for the Organisation, Maintenance and Management of the Irrigation infrastructure in their service area. The process of formation involved sensitisation, formation and capacity building of the farmers. The capacities of the existing Water Users' Associations (WUAs) would be strengthened and new one's formed at the newly constructed sites, to function properly.

iv. ***Social infrastructure development:***
This will support development of rural feeder roads**,** to enhance transportation of inputs, produce and mobility of humans within the Agricultural Economic Enclaves. It will also support development of **water and sanitation** facilities and services within the enclaves.

Sub-component 1.2: Improved availability and access to climate-resilient inputs, mechanization services and knowledge
Key interventions will include:

i. Seed Delivery Systems
This will support production of improved seeds in collaboration with Research Institutions (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research - Crop Research Institute and Savannah Agricultural Research Institute), Universities and Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB). Identified research institutes will be supported with funding to produce adequate quantities of breeder and foundation seeds, for the production of certified seeds by trained and certified seed growers at the targeted irrigation schemes. Resilient varieties like CSIR-Banse Rice (83 days) would be promoted.
Adequate support would also be provided to seed regulatory institutions for monitoring and certification of all classes of seeds. About 244 kg of breeder seeds and 12.2 MT of foundation seeds will be required for project period.

ii. Fertilizers and Pest Control Management Systems

Improve access to agro chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) through input credits: The proposed project will facilitate access to agro-inputs through input credit system. This will be done through payment guarantee for identified commissioned aggregators to supply/provide agro-inputs to farmers, who will in turn repay in kind at the end of every cropping season.

Optimizing the use of quality agro-inputs are essential for sustainable agriculture production, ensuring optimal crop yields, minimizing environmental impact and meeting food production demands. Capacities of the value-chain actors would be enhanced to provide efficient utilization which would translate to quality and higher yields for better incomes.

iii. Agricultural Mechanization Services Delivery

A key feature of the PFJ 2.0 is the comprehensive utilization of mechanization services for land preparation, seeding/planting, fertilizer application, crop maintenance/protection, harvesting and post-harvest management to increase productivity of rice. In the same vein, Agricultural Mechanization Service Providers or Agricultural Mechanization Services Centers (AMSECs) would be supported to offer dedicated mechanized services to farmers in the selected Agricultural Economic Enclaves.

iv. Extension Delivery

The role and importance of agricultural extension delivery in Ghana's overall agricultural growth and development like in many other jurisdictions cannot be over emphasized. Agricultural Extension plays a key interface between agricultural research and the farmer and other agricultural value chain actors by packaging technologies into suitable transmittable forms, interventions and innovations that could be utilized by farmers and other value chain. This will be achieved through:

- Promote increased and sustained programme participation
- Incremental adoption of inputs and technologies leading to an increased on-site productivity
- Improved post-production activities
- Capacity building and monitoring of operations of extension officers
- Building and promotion of synergies between extension and research
- Build Skill and Capacity of Machinery Operators and AMSEC managers

<u>Component 2: Processing and Marketing</u>

Sub-component 2.1: Modernized processing infrastructure and strengthening capacities of value chain actors.

This component will focus on construction and installation of processing and storage infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and enhance value addition. It will develop information systems using innovative technologies (incl. digital) and consumer-oriented branding to improve access to market.

Additionally**,** this component will promote private sector investment by supporting business, with special focus on women and youth, and improve availability of financial services across the value chain to facilitate lending to processors, farmers, and other actors.

Promote the consumption of Ghana Rice: Events and promotional activities would as well be organized to encourage the consumption of Ghana rice.

Component 3: Policy and Governance

Key activities under this component will include:

- Support to policy reforms and harmonization at regional/national levels
- finalize the National Rice Development Strategy II (NRDS) in line with PFJ 2.0.
- Organise policy dialogues and workshops to discuss issues relevant to the rice sub-sector.
- Coordinate activities to ensure synergies among rice value chain stakeholders and projects to boost production, processing, marketing and consumption of locally-produced rice.
- Enhance control and regulations for agricultural inputs at regional/national levels.

Component 4: Programme Coordination and Management

This component will be responsible for day-to-day management of project activities to ensure harmony and coherence. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established or nested under existing PIU to support the coordination and management of the project. Regional and National Management and monitoring systems based on digital technologies will be developed to ensure tracking of results Regional and National levels, and in line with ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).

2.3 Project Activities

The specific project activities to be expected within the Mamprugu Moagduri District during the REWARD Project will be:

Preparatory Phase

The preparatory phase activities include:

- Identification of beneficiary farmers for rice production
- Conduct of relevant studies, including socio-economic surveys and resettlement related issues
- Development and Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Request for applications and screening of applicant farmers
- Assessment of soil suitability and GIS mapping of commercial farms using ICT.

Construction Phase

The construction phase activities will include the following:

- Rehabilitation of existing access routes
- Construction of mini work camp
- Vegetation clearance and land preparation
- Winning of construction materials from borrow pits (site yet to be determined)
- Transportation of materials to and from project site
- Construction of drainage channels and flood protection works
- Provision and installation of farm infrastructure such as farm houses and storage facilities
- Waste disposal (cleared vegetation, construction waste etc.)
- Decommissioning of mini work camp

The vegetation will be cleared using suitable machinery for land development to ensure that top soils are not unduly disturbed. Some activities to be undertaken will involve land levelling and In-field bunding. Bunds which are earthen embankments will be created to retain rainfall runoff. The plots will be formed to conform to the direction of the contours, in this way reducing the earth movement during bunding and levelling to the minimum. The levels of the plots will be set to balance cut and fill. Bunding and land levelling will form the major activities in plot formation. Pegging out of plots boundaries to the standard size of plots will be required during the levelling. All levelled plots would be portioned and bunded by in-field contour bunds into plots.

Roads linking valleys to towns which are mostly in deplorable states will be maintained to reduce post-harvest losses which has been a major problem confronting farmers. Access roads will be maintained to permit the use of agricultural machinery in the cropping zone to do tillage, deliver inputs and send out produce.

Operation Phase

The operation phase activities include:

- Production and promotion of rice.
- Support for out-grower contractual arrangements.
- Conduct surveillance and collect data on pests attacking the Rice in the project zones with specific reference to FAW.
- Community sensitization, Establishment of fire belts and enforcement of community fire by-laws to deal with the impact of bush fires.
- Promotion of quality standards for rice, maize and soybean production, storage and processing
- Support business development, including improvements in business processes of existing commercial farmers
- Enhance access to market information (e.g. quantity, quality, timing and pricing)
- Promote the development of allied services (packaging, new distribution networks for rice products, transport services, new agro-input delivery systems, etc.)
- Support to feed millers to improve feed stock and expand processing capacity
- Promote the sustainable use of agro-chemicals;
- Enhance investment facilitation and promotion to increase the number of commercial producers and processors in the Savannah regions
- Capacity building for women and youth in small-scale commercial rice business management and entrepreneurship, including mentorship.

3.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides an overview of Ghanaian national policy, legal and regulatory framework, institutional mandates and international requirements related to acquisition of rights to land. It summarizes the key national laws and policies that are relevant to project-related resettlement of structures and affected people.

3.1 Principles

The following principles based on AfDB's Operational Social Safeguards have been applied in developing this RAP:

1. Transparency: ensure that affected people are consulted and give their demonstrable acceptance to the RAP;
2. Displacement is done in the context of negotiated settlements with project affected people;
3. Implement a resettlement process based on the Bank's requirements;
4. Maintain standards of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) on Involuntary Resettlements;
5. Adherence to world's best practices regarding disclosure of information to the PAPs in line with free-prior- informed Consent (FPIC);
6. Process should be driven by consultation and participatory planning;
7. Compensate with replacement value and restore livelihoods, with minimum disturbance;
8. Design compensation framework, replacement assets and livelihoods restoration to ensure sustainable benefits; and
9. Provide modern replacement assets and enable community continuity in a way that they are not worse off than they were before relocation.

3.2 National Policies, Legal and Regulatory Requirements, Local Governance and Institutional Mandates

Applicable national policies, legal frameworks and institutional requirements are presented in the Table 2-1 below.

Table 3-1: National Policies and Regulatory Frameworks

No.	Policy Requirement	Applicability to Proposed Project
1.	**Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999** Ghana's Ministry of Lands and Forestry issued the National Land Policy in 1999. This policy provides the "framework and direction for dealing with the issues of land ownership, security of tenure, land use and development, and environmental conservation on a sustained basis" Policy guidelines include:	The implementation of the project will conform to this policy to ensure that if land is to be acquired, there will be adequate compensation paid to right owners.

	I. No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual, family, clan, stool or skin can be compulsorily acquired without payment, in reasonable time, of fair and adequate compensation. II. Provided that payment of adequate compensation in reasonable time will be made, government may acquire land wherever and whenever appropriate to, among other things…. implement any rural or urban improvement programme.….provide social infrastructure.	
	Legal and Regulatory Requirement	**Applicability to Proposed Project**
2.	**<u>The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992</u>** Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (1992) concerns the protection from deprivation of property, and includes the following subsections: (2) Compulsory acquisition of property by the State shall only be made under a law which makes provision for: (a) The prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and (b) a right of access to the High Court by any person who has an interest in or right over the property whether direct or on appeal from any other authority, for the determination of his interest or right and amount of compensation to which he is entitled. (3) Where a compulsory acquisition or possession of land by the state …involves displacement of any inhabitants, the State shall resettle the displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values. (5) Any property compulsorily taken possession of or acquired in the public interest or for a public purpose shall be used only in the public interest or for the public purpose for which it was acquired.	This is the overarching legislative framework of Ghana. Articles 18 and 20 provides conditions for the acquisition of property for development and compensation payment. Every development in the country is enjoined to comply with this constitutional provision.
3.	**<u>Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</u>** The Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) regulates land use through a decentralised planning system to ensure judicious use of land in order to improve quality of life, promote health and safety in respect of human settlements and generally provide for spatial aspects of socio-economic development and related matters.	LUSPA is responsible for national spatial planning and collaborates with MMDAs for local planning for the sustainable utilisation of land resources for development. The project will ensure that land for the project is put to effective and sustainable use, so that more lands are not unnecessarily acquired for the project.

4.	**The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)** This is the principal law under which lands can be compulsorily acquired in the public interest. The Act includes provision for the payment of compensation to those with a right or an interest in land acquired under the Act. The basis of the compensation includes the market value (also referred to as replacement value), and the cost of disturbance and damage. Community consultation and involvement during the resettlement process is not mandatory according to the Act.	The project will not involve compulsory land acquisition, however, in the event that land is acquired for the project, appropriate compensation will be paid to land owners and occupiers.
5.	**The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)** The Act's stated object is to ensure sustainable land administration and management, and effective and efficient land tenure and it seeks to achieve this by, inter alia, establishing a broad-based framework for registering land rights and interests, a customary land rights framework and enhancing transparency and accountability in land governance institutions. Section 253 makes provision for the assessment and payment of compensation to project affected persons.	All the procedures established for the acquisition of land for development projects by the State under this Act will be fully complied with, in respect of any land acquisition for the project.
6.	**The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)** This Act puts in place a mechanism to ensure equal distribution of the benefits accruing from stool land resources. Stool lands include those belonging to, or are controlled by, a stool or skin and have allodial title for the benefit of members of that stool / skin or for the benefit of members of that community.	The intent of the Act will be followed such that communities benefit from the acquisition of skin lands, if required.
7.	**The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)** This Act relates to the administration of stool and other lands. Section 10 of the Act provides that "the President may authorise the occupation and use of a land to which this Act applies for a purpose which, in the opinion of the President is conducive to the public welfare or the interests of the State". It is a requirement that a public notice shall be published in the Gazette giving particulars of the lands to be taken and the use to which it will be put. Persons whose interests are affected by "reason of disturbance as a result of an authorisation" are entitled to be compensated.	Fair compensation to right owners will be paid, should lands be acquired for the implementation of the project, even though that is not anticipated.
8.	**The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)** The Lands Commission Act, 2008 integrates four public sector agencies responsible for managing land: the Survey and Mapping Division; the Land Registration Division; the Land Valuation Division; and the Public and Vested Lands Management Division. The Commission's functions include: (i) managing public land on behalf of the government; (ii) advising the government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of land in accordance with relevant development plans; (iii) formulating and submitting to the Government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use suitability or capability;	The project will be implemented in line with the objectives of the Commission for sustainable development of land resource.

	(iv) advising on, and assisting in the execution of, a comprehensive programme for the registration of title to land as well as registration of deeds and instruments affecting land throughout the country; (v) facilitating the acquisition of land on behalf of the Government; (vi) establishing standards to regulate survey and mapping of the country; (vii) undertaking land and land relative valuation services; and (viii) addressing protracted land boundary disputes, conflicts and litigations.	
9.	**Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2010 (Act 798)** The purpose of the Act is to "…provide for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, mediation and customary arbitration, to establish an Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre and to provide for related matters." The Act further defines Alternative Dispute Resolution "as the collective description of methods of resolving disputes otherwise than through the normal trial process" (Section 135). The ADR Act covers both domestic and international arbitration in Ghana and the enforcement of both domestic and foreign arbitral awards within the jurisdiction.	Every form of effective dispute resolution mechanisms will be deployed to amicably resolve any form of dispute that may arise before and during the implementation of the project.
10	**Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)** The Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs) are responsible for the overall development of the region and metropolis/municipality/district respectively. Acts 936 and 480, which established the current district assembly structure, designate the District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assembly as the planning authority, charged with the overall development of the district.	The Act mandates local government bodies to take charge of planning and undertaking initiatives that promotes development.
	Institutional Mandate	**Applicability to Proposed Project**
11	**Lands Commission** The Lands Commission was established by Article 258 of the 1992 Constitution and the Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767). The functions of the Lands Commission include amongst others; ▪ advise the Government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of particular areas of the country to ensure that the development of individual pieces of land is coordinated with the relevant development plan for the area concerned; ▪ ensure that through sound, sustainable land use planning, socio-economic activities are consistent with sound land use through sustainable land use planning in the long-term national development goals; and ▪ promote community participation and public awareness at all levels in sustainable land management and development practices to ensure the highest and best use of land.	The Commission is the entity charged with managing all public lands on behalf of the State. It also undertakes valuation of lands as well as validation of valuation conducted by independent valuers for the payment of compensations.
12	**Environmental Protection Authority** The EPA is the body responsible for regulating the environment and ensuring the implementation of government policies on the environment. The Agency ensures that Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out for developments with potential adverse environmental impacts and mitigation measures instituted to respond to potential impacts. The functions of the Agency include:	The EPA is responsible for the issuance of environmental permit for projects, contingent upon the submission of required documents in

	• ensuring compliance with any laid down environmental impact assessment procedures in the planning and execution of development projects, including compliance in the respect of existing projects; • promoting effective planning in the management of the environment; • imposing and collecting environmental protection levies in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994, Act 490 or regulations made under the Act; and • acting in liaison and co-operation with government agencies, District Assemblies and other bodies and institutions to control pollution and generally protect the environment.	compliance with permitting regulations.
13	**Ministry of Food and Agriculture** The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) is the lead agency and focal point of the Government of Ghana, responsible for developing and executing policies and strategies for the agriculture sector within the context of a coordinated national socio-economic growth and development agenda. By means of a sector-wide approach, the Ministry's plans and programmes are developed, coordinated and implemented through policy and strategy frameworks. The vision of the Ministry is a modernised agriculture culminating in a structurally transformed economy and evident in food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty.	MoFA is the entity responsible for the implementation of the REWARD project, including payment of any compensation to PAPs.
14	**Local Government Authority** The Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs) are responsible for the overall development of the region and metropolis/municipality/district respectively. As the local planning entities, they are charged with charged with the overall development of the district. With regard to environmental management at the district level, the District Environmental Management Committees has been set up to among other things: ▪ Plan and recommend to the DA, strategies and activities for the improvement and protection of the environment with emphasis on fragile and sensitive areas, river courses etc.	The project will be implemented within the Mamprugu Moagduri District. The Assembly will therefore play a key role in the implementation of the project in respect of helping to handle issues such as grievance redress. amongst others.
15	**Traditional Authorities** In Ghana, people of common descent owe allegiance to a symbol of collective authority, such as the "stool" for the Akans of southern Ghana or the "skin" for the northern people. Traditional authorities play a role in the administration of the area. At the village level, family and land disputes and development issues are also traditionally dealt with by the village chief and elders. In addition to providing an important leadership role, especially in the more rural areas, chiefs act as custodians of stool/skin land, can mobilise their people for developmental efforts and arbitrate in the resolution of local disputes. Although chiefs have no direct political authority, some are appointed by the Government on District Assemblies.	The project site is under a Traditional Authority, community leaders and key opinion leaders who must be consulted. There will be continuous engagement of all these key stakeholders for a successful execution of the project.

3.3 International standards

Applicable international standards relating to issues of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are presented in the Table 2-2 below.

Table 3-2: International standards

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
1.	**African Development Bank Requirements** AfDB requirements are details in the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. The directives outline the following principles: • Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring alternative project designs. If not feasible to avoid resettlement, resources are to be provided to enable the displaced persons to share in the project benefits; • The population to be affected by the project are those who may lose as the consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and nonphysical assets including homes, farms, productive land, properties, income earning opportunities, social and cultural relations and other losses that maybe identified in the process of resettlement; • All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; • All population affected by the project are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets and incomes at full replacement cost and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project standards; • All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination; • The AfDB policies stipulate that displacement or restriction of access to resources must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are put in place. This includes provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement to new sites with adequate facilities. For compensation purposes, preference should be given to land-based strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based with land equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. In case of land-based livelihoods, cash payment maybe appropriate if the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable particularly, and the displaced persons have the opportunity to use such markets. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other	AfDB OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to land and land use, and Involuntary Resettlement applies to the project. This OS applies to all Bank lending operations, both public and private sector. The project will comply with all requirements in respect of this operational safeguard in relation to; consultation, resettlement planning, compensation, and vulnerable groups etc.

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
	assets at full replacement cost in local markets. • In all cases, the displaced persons and host communities receiving them are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement and appropriate mechanisms for grievance redress are established. If is also important that in resettlement sites or host communities, public services and infrastructure are provided and measures are to be taken to the extent possible to preserve the social and cultural institutions. Special measures are to be taken to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty.	
2.	**Operational Safeguards 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure** This OS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. OS10 applies to all of the Bank Group's funded operations. The Borrower shall engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design and implementation.	All stakeholders relevant to the project will be continuously consulted throughout the entire project life span. Direct project affected persons will also be extensively engaged on proposed compensations to reach agreement on compensation payable to them.
3.	**Operational Safeguards 7: Vulnerable Groups** The OS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for vulnerable groups to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being. This OS applies to vulnerable groups regardless of whether they are affected positively or negatively, and regardless of the significance of any such impacts. Through the requirements of this OS, the Bank encourages Borrowers to observe international human rights norms, standards, and best practices, and to reflect in Bank operations national commitments made under, inter alia, international human rights covenants and the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights. The Borrower is also enjoined to take necessary measures to appropriately manage the risks and adverse impacts of the project on vulnerable individuals and groups, including on women and girls, minorities and highly vulnerable rural minorities (HVRM).	There are vulnerable persons identified among the project affected persons whose socio-economic circumstances must be taken into key consideration in fashioning out compensation plan for PAPs. The project will make sure all project vulnerable persons are given the necessary consideration in compensation planning, so that their conditions are not

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
		worsened by the implementation of the project.
4.	**OECD Common Approaches** The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence 2016 (the "OECD Common Approaches") sets common approaches for undertaking environmental and social due diligence to identify, consider and address the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits by adherent organisations. They are applicable if an export credit agency that is an adherent to the OECD Common Approaches is involved in project financing. Of key relevance to managing Project-related resettlement, the OECD Common Approaches require that the project is reviewed against the IFC PS, including PS5 on involuntary resettlement.	The IFC PS 5 on involuntary resettlement which "OECD Common Approaches" subscribe to will be complied with in the event of any form of involuntary resettlement.

3.4 Gap analysis of national law and international standards

A gap analysis of the requirements for resettlement under national law compared to the applicable international standards, including the AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy requirements is provided in Table 2-3.

Table 3-3: Gap Analysis of the Resettlement Requirements under National Law and Applicable International Standards

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Timing of compensation payment	Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation. Compensation must be paid prior to any commencement of the development. The State shall resettle displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being, social and cultural values. Compensation for stool land to be paid to the traditional authority and not to those losing access to land.	Possession of acquired land only after compensation has been made available. Compensation for economic displacement resulting from land acquisition should be made promptly and wherever possible prior to impact, to minimise adverse impacts on the income stream of those who are displaced.	Timing for Compensation payments is unspecified under Ghanaian Law.	Compensation payments will be done prior to project commencement or displacement. The Project will take responsibility for issuing compensation payments to have direct on-the-ground control over payments.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Amount of compensation	Market value or replacement value and disturbance cost. There is no specific provision for assistance with relocation or transaction costs.	Rate of compensation for lost assets should be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs). Affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of their business structures, plant, machinery, or other equipment. Affected farmers will be compensated at full replacement cost for farmland and crops are affected by acquisition.	Compensation for loss of assets is not at full replacement cost. Therefore, requirement to validate that government valuation of affected assets reflects full replacement cost. There is no specific provision for other assistance for relocation or transaction costs associated with improving or restoring standards of living or livelihoods.	The Replacement Cost Approach will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. Project consultant will monitor compensation rates approved by Land Valuation Division (LVD) to verify that they reflect full replacement costs.
Squatters	No provisions. Squatters are deemed ineligible for compensation.	Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognisable claims to land to be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost. Opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility are not required to be compensated.	Risk of making PAPs worse off as compared to pre-displacement condition.	All eligible owners of pre-cut off date assets (buildings, crops etc.) will be considered for compensation (but no compensation for land) and treated equally regardless of legal tenure.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Resettlement [Physical displacement]	Physically displaced inhabitants are to be resettled on suitable land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values.	Requirement to (i) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate; and (ii) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. Relocation assistance should be provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during the relocation to their new site.	Requirement to provide a choice of options for compensation, including cash. Requirement to cover all costs for relocation assistance.	There is no anticipated physical displacement or land acquisition by the project as project is designed around existing farmers who already own lands. However, if there is a potential of physical displacement upon acquisition of land for the project during implementation, should the need arise, appropriate compensation will be provided based on agreed option to affected persons.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Livelihoods Restoration & Resettlement Assistance	There are no specific laws or regulations specifying support for livelihood restoration and transition and moving allowances	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. Provide opportunities to improve, or at least restore, means of income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. This could include measures related to agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, irrigation), skills and business training, job placement, and access to credit. Assistance should also be made available to the employees of the business to compensate for their temporary loss of employment.	Ghanaian policy and legislation would need to be aligned with Bank policy to effectively guarantee rights of all affected persons of involuntary resettlement.	For those that are eligible, resettlement assistance in terms of moving allowances, loss of earnings etc. will form part of compensation framework, in addition to longer term livelihood development programs.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Vulnerable Groups	No specific provision.	Identify persons who are vulnerable. Persons identified as vulnerable should be assisted to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation. Members of vulnerable groups may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the displacement than the general population. Compensation and restoration packages for vulnerable people should include additional forms of support and should favour the lowest risk mitigation options wherever possible, e.g., in-kind compensation over cash compensation.	Vulnerable PAPs given the same treatment as all others.	Further assistance to be given to this category of PAPs to enable them restore their living standards to pre-project levels at least. This will take the form of financial or non-financial support.
Consultation & Information Disclosure	The owner/ tenants on the land must be formally notified at least a week in advance of the intent to enter and be given at least 24 hours' notice before actual entry.	Disclosure of eligibility and entitlements including compensation and livelihood restoration packages should take place sufficiently early in the project's planning process to allow potentially displaced people sufficient time to consider their options. Ensure that vulnerable people have been adequately engaged.	Affected persons are not kept abreast with the project timelines leaving them unprepared to fit into implementation schedules.	Persons to be potentially displaced and PAPs generally will receive timely and relevant information, consult on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Detailed public consultation plan and communication strategy will ensure informed participation throughout the project life.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Grievances	Formal and informal mechanisms and formal access to court of law.	Establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	No intermediate avenues for redress other than a court of law.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms will be established. The GRM will be accessible, reliable and transparent.
Monitoring & Evaluation	No specific provision	Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action as necessary. Depending on the scale and/or complexity of physical and economic displacement associated with the project, conduct an external completion audit to assess whether the provisions have been met.	Difficulty in gauging the effectiveness of prescribed mitigation, especially before implementation of measures.	A detailed monitoring and evaluation program is included as part of the RAP implementation program and a completion audit will be undertaken as part of the overall project management process.

4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

Baseline socio-economic conditions are summarized according to the district context (mostly data compiled from secondary sources) and the baseline conditions specific to the potential beneficiary community (reflecting the findings of the primary data collection). The baseline is presented in the following sections:

- Demographics
- Education and literacy
- Economic activity
- Income, assets and expenditure
- Land use and ownership
- Health
- Utilities and services
- Vulnerability

4.2 District-wide Description of Socio-Economic Conditions

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the Mamprugu Moagduri District focusing on variables that provides valuable insight into the lives of the people in the area.

Demographics

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the Mamprugu Moagduri District has a total population of 68,746, of which 34,053 (49.5%) males and 34,693 (50.4%) are females. 12,805 of the population lived in the urban areas and 55,941 lived in the rural areas. The District is occupied by diverse ethnic and tribal groups, with Mole- Dagbani being the main occupant of the area (91.3%). Other tribal groups include the Akan, Ga Dangbe, Guans, Mande, Grusi, Ewes, Hausa and some other minorities.

Education and literacy

Education service delivery and infrastructure provision remains a critical input to the development of the human resource base of the district. A number of interventions were carried out within the last three years. Funds for these interventions were obtained from various sources including the Ghana Partnership for Education Grant (GPEG), VSO-ISODEC, SADA-MVP, NORSAAC and the likes. There has been significant investment to expand access to quality education in the last four years. More children are now in school while education infrastructure and community participation have witnessed remarkable improvement. More primary and JHS schools were opened especially in communities which are far and do not have access to schools.

Economic activity

About 76.0 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 99.0 percent are employed while 1.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them (perform household duties (40.3) and, 32.0 percent are in full time education. 20.2 percent are too old or young to work. Four out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time. Of the employed population, about 94.0 percent are engaged as skilled

agricultural, forestry and fishery work. In Mamprugu Moagduri, 44.5 percent of the population live in multidimensional poverty and the average intensity of poverty is 42.4 percent. The Manufacturing industry constitutes the second largest industry (2.4%) in the district. This indicates a whopping gap compared with agriculture as the main activity in the district. Manufacturing and processing activities in the district is very low. However, in terms of agricultural processing, sheanut, groundnut and dawadawa processing are the main activities in the district. The processing is mostly undertaken by women groups in the district.

Land use and ownership

Allodial title is held or vested in traditional stools or skins, in some traditional areas. In other traditional areas, this is held by subgroups such as sub stools, clans and families as well as individuals. Allodial owners hold their interest under customary law and are not subject to any restrictions on their use rights or any obligations except for those imposed by the law (statutory law).

The land tenure system, which is predominantly customary, operates under the patrilineal mode of property inheritance. Although this system has recorded considerable changes with regards to land transfer due to population pressures, urbanization, commercial agriculture, and legislative interventions, it remains male inclined. It thus excludes women from ownership and limit access rights by inheritance. In most cases, women in the district rely on “borrowed lands” for use which is granted based on their status to males as relatives- daughters, sisters, or wives. This short-term interest can be terminated at any time by the owner, hence exposing women to tenure insecurity.

Health

Policy decisions under the health sector were informed by a number of key development issues including inadequate access to quality healthcare as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure including absence of satellite office for the National Health Insurance Authority to provide health insurance registration and its allied services and limited number of CHPS compounds and health centres. Over the years, efforts were therefore geared towards expanding access to quality healthcare., Acute Urinary Tract Infection, Skin Diseases and Pneumonia.

Utilities and Services

Energy

The main source of energy in the Mamprugu Moagduri municipality is electricity from Northern Electricity Distribution Company, a subsidiary of the Volta River Authority. Other sources of lighting such as lamp and flashlights are used in the district.

Water Supply

The 2010 PHC indicates that bore-hole /pump/tube well constitute the main source of water for households in the district. About 46 percent of households depend on this source for water. This is followed by unprotected wells (25.9%). The other significant sources include protected well (9.4%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (9.5%), dug out/pong/lake dam or canal (3.2%), and protected well (9.4%).

Sanitation and Waste Management

The sanitation situation in Mamprugu Moagduri district in the northern Savannah ecological zone is not an exception as majority of the people use bush or open field for toilet. Out of a total of 5,214 households in the district, about 80 percent depend on open field or bush for toilet in the district (PHC, 2010). This practice has far reached health implications on the people especially the vulnerable group (women, children etc). Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities may result in the emergence of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and other diarrheal conditions such as dysentery which can cause mortalities especially among infants and children. Another issue worthy of note is the liquid waste disposal methods in the district. Disposal onto the street or outside is the commonest in the district (67.8%). This is followed by thrown onto compound method (20.5%). Other methods such as thrown onto gutter (5.4%) and others (0.5%) are relatively less practiced by households in the district. The waste disposal situation in the district raises serious environmental concerns.

Income Levels and Distribution

Income levels are generally low. This is due to the fact that majority of the populace in the municipality depends on rain fed agriculture. Income levels are low for women than for men. Gender distribution and access to resources is one factor for the poor income levels of women. The culture of the people positions the male sex at an advantage position in resource ownership such as land for farming and leadership positions. Positions held by women are those that may not command authority. Given that agriculture is the mainstay of the people of the Municipality, less access to land for agricultural purposes is a possible reason for the low level of income among women.

4.3 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Community

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the project affected communities (Zanwara and Kubori) within the Mamprugu Moagduri District. The focus is on variables that provides valuable insight into the lives of the people in the affected community as outlined in the introduction section of this chapter.

4.3.1 Approach to Primary Data Collection

Collection of primary baseline data was done through a socio-economic census survey targeting households identified to be potentially impacted by the Project either directly or indirectly. Also, qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), wider community meetings and general observation from 16th – 18th July 2025. A copy of the data collection instrument for the census and socio-economic survey is attached in Annex 2.

4.3.2 Project Affected Community

Data collection was done in the project affected community in the Mamprugu Moagduri District. These communities (see Table 3-1) will be directly affected by the implementation of the project.

Table 4-1: Project affected community

District	Rice Valley Community
Mamprugu Moagduri	Kubori
	Zanwara

4.3.3 Community Engagement

Meetings were held in Zanwara and Kubori communities with chiefs (Traditional Authority), Assembly members, opinion leaders, and community members including women, youth, persons with disability and project affected persons. Records of engagement are attached as **Annex 5.**

Activities undertaken by the RAP team include community entry, census enumeration, and assessment of project impact on PAPs. Other activities include focus group discussions with men, women and youth with the aim of collecting qualitative information on land use and ownership, livelihood activities and income generation, education, health and wellbeing to characterise the broader social context and supplement household surveys.

4.3.4 Household Surveys

Quantitative demographic data, asset ownership, livelihood and vulnerability data among others were collected by administering a census questionnaire to potential Project Affected Households (PAH). In selecting households for the survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used to identify households and persons that could potentially be affected. Also, a field team assessed the project area and farmers who earn a living from the land and its resources. The survey was administered to sections of households in the community as they are considered to be part of the larger population which will potentially be impacted by the project, either directly or indirectly through loss of assets, loss of income or loss of means of livelihood.

A total of 24 PAH were interviewed as part of the census survey within Zanwara and Kubori communities as indicated in Table 3-2 below.

Table 4-2: Households surveyed in the Mamprugu Moagduri District

Community	Households surveyed
Zanwara	8
Kubori	16
Total	**24**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.1 Demographics

4.3.4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Of the 24 respondents, 23 were male (96%) and 1 was female (4%). The single female respondent was from the Kubori community. Table 3-3 shows the distribution of

Table 4-3: Gender of Respondents

Sex of Respondent	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
Male	15	8	23	96%
Female	1	0	1	4%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.1.2 Age of Respondents

The ages of the 24 respondents ranged from 27 to 80 years. The majority of respondents (54%) fall within the 31-50 years age bracket.

Table 4-4: Age Range of Respondents

Age Category	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
18-30 years	2	0	2	8%
31-50 years	8	5	13	54%
51 years and above	6	3	9	38%
Total Respondents	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

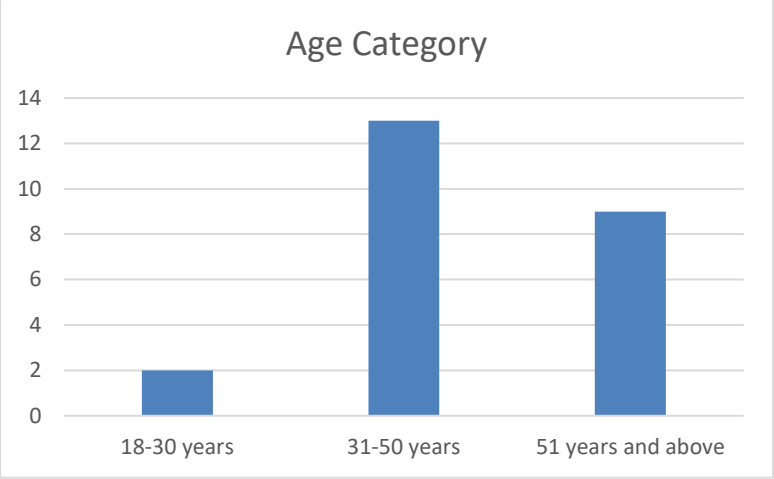


Figure 4-1: Age Category of respondents

4.3.4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

The vast majority of respondents (96%) were married. One respondent from Kubori was a widower.

Table 4-5: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
Married	15	8	23	96%
Widower	1	0	1	4%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

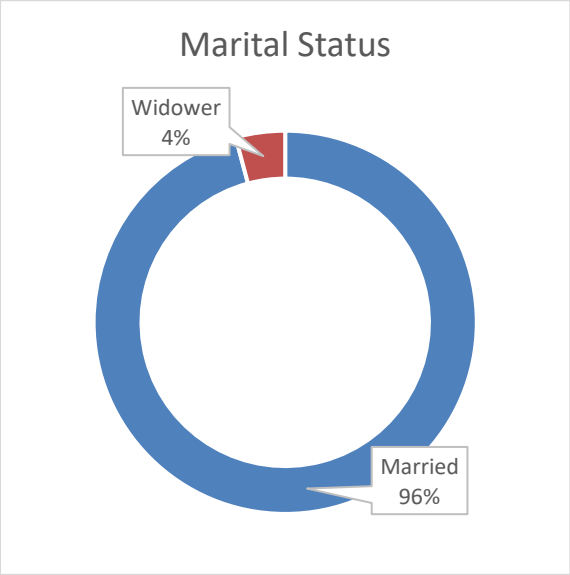


Figure 4-2: Marital status of respondents

4.3.4.1.4 Ethnicity and Religion of Respondents

The respondents surveyed in the communities were found to be homogenous in respect of the community's ethnic background. The survey showed that all the respondents (100%) were of the Mamprusi ethnic group. Same trend manifested in the religious belief of the respondents where (96%) of the respondents indicated being Muslims and 4% being traditionalist.

4.3.4.1.5 Household Size of Respondents

The 24 surveyed households comprise a total of 507 individuals, with a very large average household size of approximately 21 persons. The distribution shows a strong tendency towards very large households, with 88% having 13 or more members across both communities.

Table 4-6: Household Size of Respondents

Household Size Category	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs (N=24)	Percentage of HHs
7-9 members	0	1	1	4%
10-12 members	2	0	2	8%
13+ members	14	7	21	88%
Total Households	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.2 Educational Level of Respondents

A substantial majority of respondents (71%) have no formal education. This was more pronounced in Zanwara (88%) than in Kubori (63%).

Table 4-7: Level of education of respondents

Educational Level	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
None (No formal Ed.)	10	7	17	71%
Completed SHS	2	0	2	8%
University	4	1	5	21%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.3 Economic Activities

This section outlines the primary and secondary income sources and employment status of the households surveyed

4.3.4.3.1 Primary Source of Income

Farming is the primary source of income for all 24 households (100%) surveyed in both Kubori and Zanwara.

4.3.4.3.2 Secondary Source of Income

The most common secondary income sources reported were farming and small business/trade.

Secondary Source of Income	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
Farming	7	4	11	46%
Small Business/ Trade	4	1	5	21%
Livestock rearing	1	2	3	13%
Other (mechanic)	1	0	1	4%
None specified/Not applicable	3	1	4	17%

Source: SAL, 2025

4.3.4.3.3 Employment Status

Most respondents (79%) identified as Self-Employed. All three unemployed respondents were from the Zanwara community. Table 4-8 gives a distribution of the employment status within the two communities.

Table 4-8: Employment Status of Respondents

Employment Status	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
Self Employed	14	5	19	79%
Unemployed	0	3	3	13%
Casually Employed	2	0	2	8%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

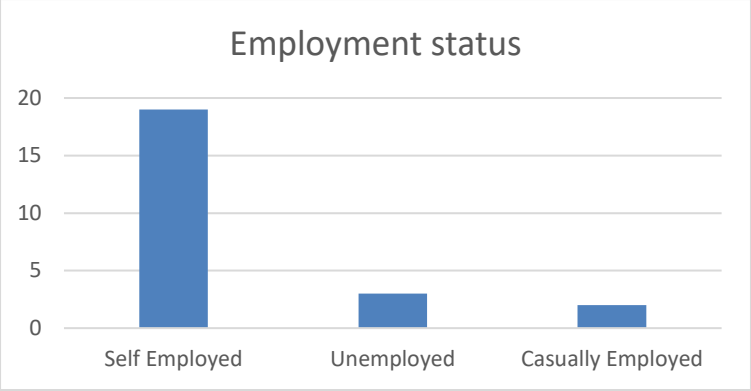


Figure 4-3: Employment status of respondents

4.3.4.4 Household Assets

Ownership of assets provides an indication of the material wealth and living standards of households in the community. Essential agricultural tools like cutlasses are nearly universally owned (100%). Bicycles (67%), and televisions (58%) are also common. Table 3-9 gives a breakdown of household assets within the communities.

Table 4-9: Household Assets

Asset	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs Owning (N=24)	Percentage
Cutlass	16	8	24	100%
Bicycle	11	5	16	67%
TV	10	4	14	58%
Motorbike	9	4	13	54%
Fridge	4	2	6	25%
Furniture	5	1	6	25%
Radio	4	1	5	21%

4.3.4.5 Health

This section covers common health issues, healthcare preferences, and disability status within the surveyed households.

4.3.4.5.1 Common Health Conditions

Malaria and High blood pressure are by far the most common health condition, reported by 67% of households respectively Other prevalent conditions included Ulcers (38%), fever (33%) and

diarrhea (4%). Table 3-9 gives a breakdown of the common health conditions reported by respondents.

Table 4-10: Common Diseases Reported by Respondents

Common Health Condition	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs Reporting (N=24)	Percentage
Malaria	10	6	16	67%
High blood pressure	10	6	16	67%
Ulcer	5	4	9	38%
Fever	7	1	8	33%
Diarrhea	1	0	1	4%

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.5.2 Preferred Medical Service Provider

Public hospitals are the most preferred medical service provider (58%), though usage of various providers is common across both communities.

Table 4-11: Preferred Medical Service Provider

Preferred Medical Service Provider	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs (N=24)	Percentage
Public Hospital	8	6	14	58%
Private hospital	6	4	10	42%
Pharmacist/Chemist	6	4	10	42%
Community health center/post	7	2	9	38%
Traditional Medicine	1	4	5	21%

4.3.4.5.3 Household Disability Status

A significant portion of households (42%) reported having at least one member with a form of disability. This was slightly more prevalent in Kubori (38%) than in Zanwara (50%). Table 4-12 show details of disability status from respondents.

Table 4-12: Disability status of households

Household Disability Status	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
Yes	6	4	10	42%
No	10	4	14	58%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

4.3.4.6 Income and Expenditure

This section looks at the reported income levels of households and their main areas of expenditure.

4.3.4.6.1 Income Levels

Half of the households (50%) reported an income level between GHc501 and GHc2,000. Zanwara has a higher proportion of households in the lowest income bracket (38%) compared to Kubori (25%), as depicted in Table 3-13.

Table 4-13: Income Level of Respondents

Income Levels (Ghc)	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
Below GHc500	4	3	7	29%
GHc501-GHc2,000	7	5	12	50%
GHc2,001-GHc5,000	5	0	5	21%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.6.2 Main Areas of Expenditure

Food and Health are primary areas of expenditure for all households (100%). Education, Utilities and Transportation are also areas of expenditure. (Table 4-14)

Table 4-14: Expenditure Items of Respondents

Main Areas of Expenditure	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs Reporting (N=24)	Percentage
Food	16	8	24	100%
Health	16	8	24	100%

Main Areas of Expenditure	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs Reporting (N=24)	Percentage
Education	14	7	21	88%
Utilities	8	3	11	46%
Transportation	6	2	8	33%

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.7 Utilities and Services

4.3.4.7.1 Source of Water Supply

All 24 surveyed households (100%) in both Kubori and Zanwara use a Borehole as their source of drinking water.

4.3.4.7.2 Sanitation facility

Access to improved sanitation is limited, with half of the households 50% reporting having no facility and using the bush for defecation. 7 household (29%) reported using a pit latrine with a slab, while 5 households (21%) use KVIP. This widespread open defecation has significant public health implications. Table 3-15 shows the distribution of households' sanitation facility in the Zanwara and Kubori communities.

Table 4-15: Access to Sanitation by Households

Sanitation Facility	Kubori (N=16)	Zanwara (N=8)	Total (N=24)	Percentage
No facility/Bush	9	3	12	50%
Pit Latrine with slab	3	4	7	29%
KVIP	4	1	5	21%
Total	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.3.4.7.3 Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

Firewood is the universal source of energy for cooking, with all 24 households (100%) relying on it. This complete dependence on firewood can contribute to deforestation and indoor air pollution.

In respect of energy for lighting purposes, the vast majority of households use electricity provided by NEDCO as their main source of energy for lighting.

4.3.4.8 Community Households Vulnerability

This section assesses the socioeconomic vulnerability within the Zanwara and Kubori communities based on defined criteria from the survey data.

4.3.4.8.1 Defining Vulnerability Criteria

For the purpose of this analysis, vulnerability is assessed based on the presence of the following indicators within each surveyed household/respondent's profile:

1. **V1: Low Income:** Household income reported as "Below GHc500".
2. **V2: No Formal Education of Respondent:** The respondent's educational level is "None (No formal Education)".
3. **V3: Disability in Household:** The household reports having a member with any form of disability.
4. **V4: Poor Sanitation:** The household primarily uses "No facility/Bush" for sanitation.
5. **V5: Respondent Unemployed:** The respondent's current employment status is "Unemployed" (this may refer to a lack of formal employment).

4.3.4.8.2 Vulnerability Matrix: Distribution of Households by Number of Vulnerabilities

The following Table 3-16 shows how many households exhibit a certain number of the five defined vulnerability indicators. Each of the 24 surveyed units was assessed against these criteria. This matrix provides a summary of how vulnerabilities are distributed. A higher number of concurrent vulnerabilities indicates a more precarious socioeconomic situation.

Table 4-16: Community Households Vulnerability

Number of Vulnerability Factors	Kubori (HHs)	Zanwara (HHs)	Total HHs (N=24)	Percentage of HHs
0 Vulnerabilities	1	0	1	4%
1 Vulnerability	5	2	7	29%
2 Vulnerabilities	4	3	7	29%
3 Vulnerabilities	5	2	7	29%
4 Vulnerabilities	1	1	2	8%
Total Households	**16**	**8**	**24**	**100%**

Source: Household Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

Note: This table is generated by analyzing each of the 70 respondent entries against the 6 vulnerability criteria and counting how many criteria apply to each.

The assessment reveals that a large portion of the surveyed households face multiple challenges. Households in Zanwara appear to face a slightly higher average number of vulnerabilities compared to Kubori. Overall, 38% of households are classified as highly vulnerable (facing three or more factors).

4.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Persons

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the project affected persons identified in the two communities: Zanwara and Kubori. Seven (7no) PAPs will suffer both loss of farmland and temporal economic displacement. The list is provided in **Annex 7.**

The focus of this socioeconomic profiling of PAPs is to gain insights into the lives of the people whose livelihood will be impacted directly as a result of the project implementation.

4.4.1 Demographics of Project Affected Persons

4.4.1.1 Gender of PAPs

A total of seven (7no) PAPs were identified comprising 3 males (43%) and 4 females (57%).

Table 4-17: Gender of Project Affected Persons

Sex of PAPs	Count	Percentage
Male	3	43%
Female	4	57%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source**:** PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.1.2 Age of PAPs

The ages of the PAPs ranged from 35 to 70 years, with an average age of approximately 54 years.

Table 4-18: Age of Project Affected Persons

Sex of PAPs	Count	Percentage
Male	3	43%
Female	4	57%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source: PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.1.3 Educational Level of PAPs

A significant portion of PAPs, 71% (5 out of 7), have no formal education.

Table 4-19: Educational level of Project Affected Persons

Educational Level	Count (N=7)	Percentage
None (No formal Ed.)	5	71%
University	2	29%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source: PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.1.4 PAPs Household Size and Composition

The 7 PAPs surveyed have households comprising a total of 109 individuals, with an average household size of approximately 15.6 persons. Household sizes show significant variation, ranging from a minimum of 6 to a maximum of 35 members. Overall, there is a higher proportion of females within the households, with 32 males (38%) and 52 females (62%), based on households where compositional data was provided.

Table 4-20: PAPs Household Size

Household Size Category	No. of Households (N=7)	Percentage of HHs	Total Persons
4-6 members	1	14%	6
7-9 members	1	14%	8
10-12 members	2	29%	20
13+ members	3	43%	75
Totals / Overall Avg.	**7**	**100%**	**109**

Source**:** PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.2 Economic Activities of PAPs

4.4.2.1 Primary Source of Income

Farming constitutes the primary source of income for the vast majority of PAPs households (6 out of 7, 86%).

Table 4-21: PAPs Primary Sources of Income

Primary Source of Income	Count	Percentage
Farming	6	86%
Not Specified	1	14%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.2.2 Secondary Source of Income

The most common secondary income sources reported were farming and small business/trade.

Table 4-22: PAPs Secondary Sources of Income

Secondary Source of Income	Count (N=7)	Percentage
Farming	2	29%
Small Business/ Trade	2	29%
Livestock rearing	1	14%
Other (Teacher)	1	14%
None specified/Not applicable	1	14%

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.3 Household Assets of PAPs

The most owned asset among the 7 households is a cutlass (71%). Motorbikes are owned by 43% of households, while televisions and bicycles are each owned by 29% of households.

Table 4-23: PAPs Household Assets

Asset	Households Owning (N=7)	Percentage
Cutlass	5	71%
Motorbike	3	43%
TV	2	29%
Bicycle	2	29%
Fridge	0	0%

Asset	Households Owning (N=7)	Percentage
Furniture	0	0%
Radio	0	0%

Source: PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.4 Income and Expenditure of PAPs

4.4.4.1 Income Levels from Rice Sales

A large portion of households (71%) reported an annual income of GHS 2,000.00 or less from their various activities.

Table 4-24: PAPs Income Levels from Rice Sales

Income Levels (GHS)	Count	Percentage
Below Ghc 500.00	1	14%
Ghc 501.00-Ghc2,000.00	4	57%
Ghc 2,001.00-Ghc 4,500.00	1	14%
Ghc 4,501.00 and Above	1	14%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source: PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

4.4.4.2 PAPs Main Areas of Expenditure

Life's basic necessities such as Food, Education, and Health are the primary areas of expenditure for nearly all PAPs households. Transportation and Utilities also represent significant expenses for PAPs households.

Table 4-25: PAPs Households areas of Expenditure

Main Areas of Expenditure	PAPs Reporting (N=7)	Percentage
Food	7	100%
Education	7	100%
Health	7	100%
Utilities	5	71%
Transportation	2	29%

5.0 IDENTIFIED RESETTLEMENT RELATED ISSUES

5.1 Introduction

This section provides details on resettlement issues that are relevant to the project. These issues require that they are adequately addressed in order to meet applicable internationals standards (AfDB) and Ghanaian laws. The RAP exercise falls under OS5- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement of the African Development Bank.

The OS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. Physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks. This OS requires the Borrower to demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. However, when land acquisition or restrictions on land access and use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower shall offer affected persons compensation at full replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.

Under Ghanaian legislation, the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992; The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036), and Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999 makes provision for resettlement issues relating to land acquisition for any kind of development and how these issues should be addressed. These legislations are clear on the guidelines for the acquisition and the requirement for the payment of fair and adequate compensation to landowners and project affected persons arising from physical, economic displacement, and damage to property etc.

5.2 Potential RAP Issues

There are a number of resettlement issues that are related to development projects involving land use. These issues are of varying impacts and duration. Key resettlement issues that projects generally deal with includes; land acquisition, economic displacement, physical displacement and loss of structures or damage to property.

5.2.1 Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition as part of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in Ghana is a crucial process in the implementation of projects such as agriculture, roads, dams, or mining - that require involuntary resettlement of individuals or communities. It involves securing land legally and fairly while ensuring that Project-Affected Persons are adequately compensated and resettled.

In Ghana, land is primarily acquired through customary land tenure, where traditional leaders (stools, skins, clans, and families) allocate land, and state-owned land acquired through government processes. Additionally, government, private individuals or groups can acquire land

through legal means. Land can be acquired by the State through compulsory acquisition, where an executive instrument is issued by the President, usually under the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125). It declares that specific land, excluding that already under the Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123), is required for the public interest. This instrument effectively vests the land in the President, but the original owners (stool or skin) may still retain a stake in the land and receive rent or payments from the State. Land can also be acquired through purchase or Lease for a number of years, where appropriate compensation is paid to right owners.

5.2.2 Physical Displacement

Physical displacement refers to the loss of shelter and/or assets as a result of land acquisition, requiring people to move to another location. This can involve; residential structures, community buildings and services as well as livelihood sources attached to land. When physical displacement is identified as a potential project impact; legal title holders, tenants, informal settlers (under some conditions) are eligible for the payment of compensation by project proponent. Compensation for this type of impact range from; replacement of housing or land, compensation for lost assets (structure, trees, crops) and moving and relocation assistance.

5.2.3 Economic Displacement

Economic displacement refers to the loss of income sources or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or land use change associated with a development project, even if the affected people are not physically relocated.

As part of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), addressing economic displacement ensures that affected people do not suffer a decline in their livelihoods or living standards due to the loss of access to land, assets, or income-generating activities. Persons that can be displaced economically due to project development include; farmers (loss of farmland), traders and market vendors (loss of space or customer access), artisans and service providers, tenants or sharecroppers and informal workers.

For this category of impact compensation measures vary. These include; cash compensation for loss of crops, business income, or access to land; land-for-land options (if feasible); and assistance for restoring livelihoods, not just for physical assets. When it is necessary for livelihoods to be restored; skills training (tailored to local economic opportunities), microfinance or credit schemes, job placement or employment in project-related activities, support for agricultural inputs, extension services, or irrigation and support to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and the elderly can be deployed as measures to restore PAPs livelihoods.

5.2.4 Loss of Structure

Loss of structure as part of a Resettlement Action Plan refers to the demolition, relocation, or damage to physical structures - such as homes, shops, storage buildings, fences, etc. as a result of the development of a project. These structures include any immovable property built or used by affected persons which is either fully or partially removed or rendered unusable due to the project.

Compensation for affected structures are paid at full replacement cost based on expert valuation guidelines. Eligible persons for this type impact include Project-Affected Persons which may comprise of landowners, tenants, encroachers (informal settlers, or even non-title holders). Entitlements such cash compensation, in-kind compensation (e.g., reconstructed homes or shops etc.) and transitional assistance are provided to PAPs.

5.3 Specific RAP Issues Related to the Project

The specific RAP issues related to the project are discussed in this section. These issues are; land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, and Loss or damage to property (structure).

5.3.1 Land Acquisition

The project will not acquire lands, as it is designed such that communities through chiefs and individuals donate land for the project for the benefit of the communities. In the case of the land in the Mamprugu Moagduri district the Chief of the Kubori community, who owns the land, has donated required land for the project. Therefore, there would not be land acquisition for the project and issues of compensation payment do not arise. Evidence of the voluntary donation of the land for the project is presented in **Annex 9 – Signed Voluntary Land Donation Form.**

5.3.2 Physical Displacement

There are no physical displacement issues on the project site as there are no structures on the land. The project site is also not inhabited by anyone to occasion displacement as a result of the implementation of the project.

5.3.3 Economic Displacement

There will be economic displacement due to the implementation of the project. This impact will arise as a result of the relocation of farmers on the project site. Even though the farmers will be beneficiaries of the project, they will be moved during land preparation for the project. As a result, they will have to undertake farming elsewhere. The chief of Kubori has provided alternative land, which is about 5km away, for the affected farmers.

Assessment of the project impact on the community revealed that a total of 7 farmers made up of 3 males and 4 females will be economically displaced. At the time of the assessment, there were no crops under cultivation or grazing on the project site as it was in the dry season when farming activities are not undertaken due to rainfed agriculture been practiced in the project area.

Table 5-1: PAPs to be economically displaced by the project

PAPs	Count	Percentage
Male	3	43%
Female	4	57%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

Assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of the project on PAPs including impacts on land, assets, income, livelihood and social dynamics has been assessed to range from minor to moderate. Further assessment of the impacts is provided in Table 4-2.

Table 5-2: Assessment of Project Impacts

Project Impacts Assessment	
Land	The size of the land donated for the project is 250 hectares. The land is owned by the Chief of Kubori, and sections of the land were cultivated by the PAPs. The land will be prepared before allocation to beneficiary farmers for the cultivation of rice. The land preparation activities will involve the removal of vegetation and the creation of access routes to the valley and within the valley. The PAPs will lose access to the land during the land preparation period. However, after the land preparation, they will return to cultivate as parts of project beneficiaries.
Assets	No physical structures were identified within the Kubori valley

Project Impacts Assessment	
Livelihood and Income	The implementation of the project will impact on the income of PAPs. During land preparation which is planned for the dry season when there are no farming activities due to lack of rainfall, the impact will be negligible as the farmers will not be undertaking any activity on the land during that period. However, when the land preparation extends into the planting season, the PAPs will be denied the opportunity to cultivate on the land. In order not to cause livelihood and income challenges when that arise, alternative farmland have been provided to the farmers to continue with their farming activities so that even in-case the land preparation extends into the planting season, the impact in terms of livelihood/income will not be felt. Therefore, during the land preparation phase, the impact will be largely be minor. During the project implementation phase, the impact on livelihood and income of farmers will be major. This is because, the farmers will get access to bigger farming lots, prepared farmlands, improved rice seedlings and extension support. This will significantly improve rice yields and result in higher income for the farmers. The project impact at this stage will therefore be major.
Social dynamics	The project's impact on the social dynamics of the people will be negligible. The farmers that will be offered opportunity to cultivate on the rice valley will come from the project communities – Zanwara and Kubori and other surrounding communities. Therefore, there will be no impact on the culture and values of the people in respect of cultural adulteration. Families and communities that live close together will not be relocated to other communities or be scattered due to the project implementation as there is no settlement on the valley. This will protect the family and social cohesion of the people and maintain their traditional support systems. In terms of compensation payment triggering social unrest among the people, the same compensation package will be offered to PAPs due to the nature of project impact and such social unrest is not anticipated in any shape or form. Also, because there will not be displacement or relocation of settlement, the people will not be separated from their ancestral lands, shrines or burial places in their communities as well as other practices tied to land and its resources such as festivals. This will maintain the communities strong social harmony. The observation of social relations and cultural values will therefore not be negatively affected by the implementation of the project.

5.3.4 Loss or Damage to Property

There will be no damage to property or loss of property as a result of the implementation of the project. This is due to the absence of structures or any other property on the project site.

5.4 Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Status

5.4.1 Vulnerability Criteria and Prevalence

For the purpose of this assessment, vulnerability is defined by the presence of one or more of the following five indicators. Female Headed Households, Low Income, Large Household Size (10 or

more members), Physical Disability, and Old Age (70+). The prevalence of each indicator across the 7 PAPs interviewed is detailed below.

- **V1: Low Income:** The household's annual income is GHS 2,000.00 or less. 5 out of 7 households (71%) meet this criterion.
- **V2: Female Headed Household:** The PAP is a female head of the household (i.e. widowed). 2 out of 7 households (29%) meet this criterion.
- **V3: Large Household Size:** The household has 10 or more members. 5 out of 7 households (71%) meet this criterion.
- **V4: Physical Disability:** The PAP or a family member has a physical disability. 3 out of 7 households (43%) meet this criterion.
- **V5: Old Age:** The PAP is 70 years of age or older. 1 out of 7 households (14%) meets this criterion.

5.4.2 Cumulative Vulnerability Analysis

The concentration of vulnerability becomes more pronounced when multiple factors are considered concurrently. No household was free from vulnerability, and a significant portion (43%) faced three distinct vulnerability factors. Table 4-2 below illustrates how many PAPs face multiple, overlapping challenges based on the five criteria. Details of the specific vulnerabilities affecting each of the 7 PAPs is provided in **Annex 8 - Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Matrix.**

Table 5-3: PAPs Cumulative Vulnerabilities

Number of Vulnerability Factors Present	Number of PAPs (N=7)	Percentage of PAPs
1 Vulnerability	1	14%
2 Vulnerabilities	3	43%
3 Vulnerabilities	3	43%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Source: PAPs Survey, July 2025, SAL Consult

The following matrix details the specific vulnerabilities affecting each of the 7 PAPs based on the five-factor criteria.

6.0 COMPENSATION PLAN

6.1 Establishment and Communicating Cut-off-date

The objective of the cut-off date is to establish a deadline date for which project affected persons qualify for entitlement to compensation. Persons entering the project site after the Cut-Off Date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

The consultant engaged the affected persons on the Project and the resettlement/compensation and grievance redress processes and solicited their concerns to inform the preparation of the RAP. The engagement was through focus group meetings and one-on-one with the PAPs during the census and socioeconomic surveys. Photographs of the PAPs at the meetings are presented in **Annex 6**.

Persons who encroach on the project site after the final valuation exercise on May 30, 2025, are therefore not entitled to or expected to receive any form of compensation unless their claims are investigated and found justified by the Grievance Redress Process put in place as part of this Report.

6.2 Valuation Exercise

6.2.1 Purpose and Scope of Valuation

The purpose of the valuation exercise was to assess the overall Compensation Payable as part of the assessment of resettlement related issues under the proposed project. The scope of the valuation covered temporal economic displacement and loss of income which will be occasioned by the project thereby necessitating the payment of compensation to persons to be affected.

6.2.2 Basis of Valuation

The basis of valuation is derived from the following documents:

- AfDB OS 5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement;
- Section 4(1) of the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125);
- Section 253 of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036); and
- Section 20 of the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana.

6.2.3 Valuation Process

The data gathering process involved:

a) Enumeration of Project Affected Persons;
b) Taking of pictures of identified project affected persons; and
c) Determining the cost of transportation to alternative farmland.

6.2.4 Valuation Method and Rates

Loss of Income

During construction thus land preparation which is expected to be undertaken during the dry season where farming activities cease due to lack of rain, livelihoods will not be negatively impacted. However, if land preparation extends into the rainy season, livelihoods may be impacted and must be compensated for accordingly. To deal with this potential livelihood loss, alternative land has been provided by the Chief of Kubori to the affected farmers.

Estimation of Relocation /Transportation/Movement Cost

Relocation cost has not been estimated or determined. However, in order to facilitate the movement of PAPs to and from the alternative land allocated which is about 5km (note: the distance of the valley from the Zanwara and Kubori communities are 1km and 2km respectively) from the community, bicycles with a carrier which are commonly used by both men and women for transport to the farms and other places will be provided to the PAPs. The Consultants believes the bicycle option is more sustainable compared to cash compensation disbursement option which is likely to be used up by the PAPs even before onset of the rainy/planting season. The current average cost of a " " bicycle (see Figure 5-1) with a carrier which is predominantly used in northern Ghana by both males and females is GHc 1300.00. This amount will be multiplied by the total number of PAPs (7) to get the total cost of transportation compensation.

Figure 6-1: A picture of a "Busanga" bicycle

Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance is considered as a reasonable expenses incidental to any necessary change of residence or place of work/business by any person having a right or interest in the affected property. Cost of disturbance is one of the components to be considered when determining compensation for PAPs as provided in the State Lands Act 1962. Disturbance to be occasioned through change in farm site will be compensated for by transportation assistance to PAPs through the provision of bicycles.

6.2.5 Description of compensation and assistance to PAPs

The type of compensation planned for the PAPs after evaluation of the project impact are; in-kind replacement of productive land to protect livelihoods, and transportation assistance to PAPs to facilitate movement to alternative land for the continuation of their farming activities. The description of the forms of compensation and assistance to PAPs are provided in the Table 5-1 below.

Table 6-1: Compensation description for category of impact

No.	Category of Impact	Description of compensation and assistance	Remarks
1.	Complete/permanent loss of property or use right.	Compensation not applicable	No land will be acquired by the project, as a result, no physical relocation cost is applicable.
2.	Temporary economic displacement (those who farm in the valley will lose income during land preparation period if it goes beyond the dry season earmarked for the land preparation works)	Alternative land for farming has been secured for the farmers. They are expected to continue farming activities at the alternative site.	Compensation in respect of economic displacement for the period of construction (land preparation). Identified alternative vast land is available to be used for farming and as pasture by PAPs.
3.	Temporal disturbance	Disturbance caused by change of farming site.	In place of direct cash compensation, bicycles with a carrier will be provided to all PAPs to facilitate transport to the new site. Bicycles are widely used by men and women to and from the farm and for other household activities.

6.2.6 Valuation Opinion

Having taken cognisance of the relevant value indicators like, category of impact, economic and institutional factors, and having conducted the appraisal in an objective manner in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Ghana Institution of Surveyors (GhIS), It is our considered opinion that the total heads of claim (i.e. estimated compensation to purchase bicycles to PAPs) to facilitate transportation to alternative land site for farming activities in the Mamprugu Moagduri District is **Nine Thousand One Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH₵9,100.00), an equivalent of eight hundred and sixty-three dollars (USD 863)**. Details of the valuation summary is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 6-2: Valuation Summary

Community	Beneficiary/PAP	Transportation/Disturbance Support				
		No. of Men Affected	No. of Women Affected	Total PAPs affected	Support per PAP	Total Support Applicable
Zanwara/Kubori	Farmers on the valley	3	4	7	GH₵ 1,300 /US$123	**GH₵9,100.00 /US$863**

6.3 Compensation Disbursement Responsibility

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) is responsible for compensation disbursement. A representative of the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly or Sub-metros or the local Assembly member will serve as a witness during the presentation of the compensation to PAPs, if necessary. MoFA, with the support of the RAP consultant, will ensure that all PAPs identified are given compensation due them.

6.4 Compensation Payment Procedures

Cash compensation will not be paid for disruption of economic activity as alternative land is allocated to the farmers. Farmers who cultivate crops on the project site during the farming season will be moved to the new land and will be assisted through the provision of bicycles to facilitate transportation prior to project commencement. Land preparation for farming will not be covered under the compensation plan as the area is a previous farmland. PAPs will undertake land preparation by themselves as they always do prior to farming seasons.

Each eligible affected person will sign a compensation claim form (as shown in **Annex 3)** together with the authorized project representative. The compensation claim form clarifies mutual commitments as follows:

- On the project side: commitment to pay the agreed compensation (provision of a bicycle); and
- On the project affected person's side: commitment to vacate the land by the agreed date before project commencement (land is currently not under cultivation).

6.5 Eligibility/Entitlement Matrix

The eligibility and entitlement matrix is provided in Table 5-3.

Table 6-3: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Affected Assets/ units	Type of impact	Entitled units	Eligibility criteria	Entitlement
Livelihood disruption/ loss of income	Economic activity	Person engaging in activity	Use affected land as a source of livelihood	1. Provision of an alternative farmlands 2. Transportation assistance to new site (Bicycle)

6.6 Assistance for Vulnerable Persons

Vulnerable persons were identified as part of the PAPs census and socioeconomic survey. The vulnerable PAPs fall within three categories namely; "Low Income", "Large Household Size", and "Female Household Head". These vulnerable PAPs may require some special assistance because they are less able to cope with the economic displacement and the temporary inconvenience to be experienced than the affected PAPs population in general. The assistance will

help to strengthen their source of livelihood and also help to protect their wellbeing as well as dependents. The REWARD Project should therefore consider extending assistance to these categories of vulnerable PAPs. This assistance may take the following forms:

- Assistance with basic farm inputs such as cutlasses, hoes, knapsack sprayers; storage sacks, weedicides/pesticides, fertilizer, improved seeds etc.;
- Training on modern agricultural practices including livestock rearing to boost productivity by the Municipal MoFA Extension Officers;
- Enrolment on the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program to help cushion the livelihoods of the PAPs and their dependents;
- Enrolment on the Rural Enterprise Support program to acquire financial support for investment into their farms; and
- Assistance in gaining employment or establishment of alternative business as livelihood assistance to serve as an additional source of income.

6.7 Disclosure

6.7.1 Disclosure of Compensation Proposals and Grievance Redress Sections of the RAP to PAPs

As part of the disclosure process, the RAP Consultant will disclose the compensation proposal and the Grievance Redress section of the RAP to the PAPs. A copy each of the PAPs compensation profile and the names and contacts of the RAP Consultant team for grievance redress will be given and the necessary explanation and clarification provided to the PAPs. The PAPs will sign off if they agree to the compensation proposal and the relevant document received. All comments from the PAPs will be noted on the signed-off sheet.

6.7.2 RAP Disclosure

MoFA/REWARD PCU will submit copies of the final RAP to the AfDB for clearance and disclosure of the cleared final RAP on its website. MoFA/ REWARD Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will also ensure that copies of the cleared RAP or extracts of the cleared final RAP (core report without compensation cost) are sent to the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly to enable the PAPs, and other stakeholders such as Assembly members and any interested Non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the project area access the document. A public notice of the RAP disclosure will be placed at the Assembly premises and in the national dailies (e.g., Daily Graphic and Ghanaian Times) to notify the public/PAPs about where the RAP documents can be accessed. The public notice will also include radio announcements and announcements at information centres around the project vicinity. These will take the language of the community into the consideration.

7.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

7.1 Relevant Institutions

The institutional arrangement identifies the relevant institutions involved with the implementation of the RAP, their roles and responsibilities. The main institutions concerned with the implementation of the Project and the RAP related activities are provided in Table 6-1. The RAP implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of MoFA.

Table 7-1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
1	AfDB	• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs. • Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation. • Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.
2	MoFA/ REWARD PCU	• Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project. • Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP. • Responsible for providing funds for the purchase of bicycles to eligible PAPs who will be economically displaced. • Responsible for honouring compensation to PAPs. • Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. • Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.
3	RAP Consultant	• Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan. • Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation. • Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed. • Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA. • Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
4	Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly	• Beneficiary local government authority where the project is being implemented. Will be directly involved with the RAP implementation and will have representations in the Grievance Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.
5	PAPs	• The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Sub-metro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.

7.2 Institutional Arrangement for the Payment of Compensation

The institutional arrangement for the payment of compensation identifies the institutions that will have the responsibility of making sure that PAPs are duly compensated before the commencement of the project. These institutions responsible for the payment compensation are listed in Table 6-2.

Table 7-2 : Institutional Arrangement for the Payment of Compensation

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility
1.	AfDB	• Entity responsible for the release of project funds including funds for compensation payment to all identified PAPs. • Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies are followed in the payment of compensation. • Carry out external supervision for satisfactory compensation payment as general part of RAP implementation.
2.	MoFA/REWARD	• Institution responsible for payment of direct compensation to all identified PAPs as agreed without variations. • Carry out the compensation to PAPs in accordance with AfDB safeguard policies. • Have a representation in the Grievance Redress Committee to deal with issues relating to compensation to PAPs for satisfactory resolution.
3.	Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly	• Provide support to MoFA/REWARD for overall RAP implementation including compensation to PAPs. • Will liaise with sub-metros and local Assembly members to contact PAPs for the payment of compensation. • Have a representation in the Grievance Redress Committee to deal with issues relating to compensation to PAPs for redress.

8.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder participation during project planning, design and implementation is widely recognized as an integral part of resettlement planning process. As part of this study the relevant stakeholders were identified and consulted. This was meant to provide information relating to the activities of the proposed Project, create awareness and to elicit solutions for addressing concerns if any, and to integrate them into project design, operations and management.

8.1 Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement has been a two-way flow of information and dialogue between project proponent and the stakeholders. It is specifically aimed at developing ideas that can help shape project design, resolve conflicts at an early stage, assist in implementing solutions and monitor ongoing activities. The specific objectives of the engagement are but no limited to;

- Provide information related to the activities of the proposed project;
- Facilitate and maintain dialogue;
- Seek participation of all interested parties;
- Identify key stakeholder interests as well as issues;
- Create solutions for addressing any concerns and integrating them into project design, operations, and management; and
- Enhance the project by learning from, and incorporating the expertise of individuals, professionals, communities and organizations.

8.2 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The stakeholder identification process for the project is based on appreciation of the interests and influence of various organizations/institutions/ communities/persons in relation to the project. The main approach to stakeholders mapping included review of the project documents and interaction with various groups/ persons, as follows:

- Project Proponent and Partners;
- Regulatory Agencies/Institutions;
- Administrative /local governmental authorities;
- Traditional authorities;
- National and local media;
- Nearby local communities;
- Commercial farmers, aggregators and agri-input dealers;
- Project affected persons using the Project site, including formal and informal landowners, farmers on the land, etc.;
- Vulnerable groups;
- Civil society, i.e., NGOs, Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The stakeholders are grouped according to their roles, interests and influence on the project, as well as to the extent to which they will be negatively or positively impacted by the project. The degree to which the identified stakeholders will be impacted by the project and the level of influence of the stakeholders on the project outcome are rated as *low, medium or high* as defined below.

Degree of Impact on stakeholder

- Low: Based on an interaction with the stakeholder as well as a review of institutional mandates, the project is assessed to have low positive or negative impact on the stakeholder/ institution. For stakeholder institutions, positive impacts may include the institutional knowledge and experience to be gained from the implementation of the project and negative impacts may include possible losses and damage (e.g., financial, reputation) from the failure of the project.
- Medium: The project will have measurable/perceivable positive or negative impacts on the stakeholder/institution.
- High: The project will have significant positive or negative impacts on the stakeholder/institution.

Degree of stakeholder influence on project outcome

- Low: The stakeholder has minimal capability to positively or negatively influence the outcome of the project.
- Medium: The stakeholder has measurable/perceivable capability to positively or negatively influence the outcome of the project.
- High: The stakeholder has significant capability to positively or negatively influence the outcome of the project.

The stakeholders identified for the project are listed in **Table 7-1,** which additionally provides for their roles and level of influence/impact.

Table 8-1: Stakeholder identification and analysis

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
1.	Project Proponents and Partners	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)/REWARD PIU	• Government accountable entity mandated for implementation of the project. • Private sector entity responsible for project implementation including design, construction and operation of the project	High	High
		Project lenders (AfDB)	• International financial institutions acting as sponsors to the Project	High	High
2.	Regulatory Agencies	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	• Regulates protection of the environment. The Agency will issue a permit for the construction and operation of the facility and will monitor the project to ensure compliance to the permit conditions and adherence to the Environmental Assessment Regulations, 1999.	Medium	High
		Water Resources Commission	• Regulation, management, development and utilisation of water resources in Ghana. Will issue water use permits for water abstraction as part of project implementation.	Medium	High
		Lands Commission (LC)	• The LC is a government authority that provides various land-related services including surveying and mapping, registering title to land and other interests in land, and assessing compensation upon compulsory acquisition. The LC is a key partner in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and their roles and responsibilities are detailed in the RAP document.	Low	High
		Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)	• To provide fire permit /certificate for project facilities.	Low	Medium

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
3.	Administrative/Local Government Authorities	Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	• The RCC is responsible for coordination, harmonization, and provision of technical support to District Planning Coordinating Units in the execution of their policies and programmes.	Medium	Medium
		Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assembly	• The project is located in this area and the District Assembly is responsible for the political administration and development of project communities. The assembly is also responsible for security and dispute resolution as the Chief Executive chairs the District Security Council.	Medium	Medium
		District Department of Agriculture	• Responsible for supporting agricultural development at the district level and improving the livelihoods of farmers and rural communities.	High	High
		National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	• Responsible for managing and coordinating responses to disasters and emergencies in Ghana	Medium	Low
4.	Private Institutions	Commercial Farmers	• Produce crops on a large scale for sale in local, national, and international markets.	High	High
		Agro-input Dealers	• Provide farmers with the necessary tools, materials, and resources required for effective farming. These dealers are essential for ensuring that agricultural production is both efficient and sustainable	High	High
		Aggregators	• Serve as intermediaries between smallholder farmers and larger markets, processors, or exporters. They help organize, collect, and market produce from multiple small-scale farmers, making the agricultural sector more efficient, scalable, and market-responsive.	High	High

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
5.	Traditional Authority and Opinion Leaders	Traditional Council Chiefs and Elders	• Chiefs are the original traditional land owners and have traditional/ cultural oversight of the local communitiy where the project is sited. • Traditional authority facilitates development and resolution of conflicts/ disputes among community members. • Also, there are cultural values and traditional norms that have to be adhered to. However, traditional authorities have the power to grant permissions if these will hinder construction in any way.	High	High
		Assembly members	• Elected representatives of their communities within the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs). Their roles revolve around promoting grassroots democracy, local development, and effective service delivery. • Assembly Members serve as the link between the local government and the community. • They represent the views, concerns, and needs of their constituents at the Assembly • They ensure that community voices are heard in local decision-making processes.	Medium	Medium
6.	Project affected persons (PAPs)	Farmers on the project site	• Farmers earning their livelihood from farming on the project site who are likely to be displaced	High	Medium
		Project land owners	• Families/ Persons who are likely to lose their land	High	Medium
7.	Local communities	Communities on the fringes of the project site	• Their active participation, local knowledge, and ownership are crucial for the planning, implementation, sustainability, and impact of such projects.	High	Medium

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
8.	Civil Society	Farmer-Based Organizations/Groups (FBOs/FBGs)	• FBOs/FBGs play a central role in the development and empowerment of smallholder farmers. These are groups or cooperatives formed by farmers to collectively pursue shared goals related to production, marketing, capacity building, and advocacy.	Low	Medium
		NGOs	• Responsible for development and environmental sustainability advocacy and active within and around the project area • Local farmers' cooperative whose farms will be affected by the project.	Low	Medium
9.	National, district and local media	• Daily Graphic Newspaper (national) • Local FM Station	• Dissemination of project information to the local and wider population and provides national coverage. • FM station within the project area and broadcasts in the local language	Low	Medium
10.	Project workforce	Consultants and construction workers	• Both local and migrant workers to earn income • Influx of workers to impact on local norms and culture	High	Medium
11.	Vulnerable groups	Elderly women (>65 years) heads of households, Persons with Disability	• These are persons living within the community and whose lands or farms may be affected by the project. Many of these are widows.	High	Medium

8.3 Stakeholders Consulted

The preparation of the RAP was participatory involving various stakeholders including state and private local groups as well as affected persons and project communities. These are stakeholders that have an interest in the implementation of the project, including those positively and negatively affected. The stakeholders consulted were officials of the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly, District MoFA, Traditional Authorities, Commercial Farmers, Youth group, Women's group, Men's group and Small Holder Farmers.

8.4 Consultation Process

The consultation process involved arranged meetings with stakeholders, site visits and community meetings. During the stakeholder consultations, the major issues raised by stakeholders included impact of the proposed project on livelihoods as well as compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose farmland are within the project valley. Other concerns raised included project start date, and in-put support for beneficiary rice farmers.

8.5 Summary of Outcome of the Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders engaged were generally in support of the project. Below is a summary of the issues discussed, concerns raised and recommendations.

Project implementation

- The project will be implemented in seven districts in the Northern, Savannah, North East, and Upper West Regions.
- Project implementation will have both beneficial (increase rice production and improve farmers livelihood) and adverse impacts (impacts on livelihood, health and safety issues etc.) which must be noted and properly managed.
- Project implementation should follow approved timelines and planned activities.

Land Acquisition

- Land for the project is donated by the Chief of Kubori
- Farmers on the land will have to vacate the land temporarily for construction works
- Alternative farmland for PAPs has been provided by the Chief.
- PAPs will return to land to benefit from the project

Compensation

- A compensation cut-off date of 30th May 2025 has been communicated to PAPs beyond which compensation will not be paid.
- Compensation will be clearly determined in consultation with PAPs and paid before the commencement of project works.
- Compensation would cover both physical and economic displacement.
- All identified project affected persons will be compensated in a fair manner.

Community entry

- Contractor must ensure that the community leadership and traditional authorities are duly informed before commencement of construction activities.
- Engagement with traditional authorities and community people should be maintained throughout the project life span.

Engagement and Sensitization

- The project should engage extensively with the community.
- Community information centers should be used to disseminate information to community people on the project.

Road Improvement

- The road network within and around the valley would be improved to make transportation easy.

Health and safety

- Illicit sexual encounters between the contractors' employees and young women/girls should be checked
- Waste management, washrooms, bins etc. should be provided at the contractors site camp.

Labour issues

- The project will generate short- and long-term job opportunities for skilled and unskilled local labour, including women. However, unmet expectations regarding opportunities could result in social agitation or unrest.
- Labour and employment issues such as delayed wages, discriminatory practices, or exclusion of women and youth could undermine project credibility.
- Transparent, inclusive recruitment and training plans must be clearly communicated and coordinated with local stakeholders.
- Project must ensure that no issue of child labour is tolerated
- Residents should be given employment opportunities during the construction phase of the project.

Grievance redress

- The project must implement a well-functioning and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that all stakeholders can use.
- All project related grievances should be directed to the Grievance Committees for redress.
- Existing community grievance structures should be formally recognized and integrated into the broader project-level redress system
- Grievances should be addressed fairly and impartially

Project Expectations

- Farmers should be supported with farm inputs and machinery for land preparation and crop harvesting to reduce post-harvest losses through farmer service centers.
- Agriculture mechanization services should be provided to farmers
- Project should consider offering locals employment especially during construction stage
- There should be ready markets for the rice that will be produced.

Details of the issues are presented in Annex 5 and photos in Annex 6.

9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been put in place to guarantee the efficient handling of complaints pertaining to the project's environmental and social (E&S) impacts. The main components of the GRM are outlined in this section.

The risk categorization of the project guides the development and scope of the GRM. Considering the moderate risk classification, the GRM has been structured to be commensurate, inclusive, and accessible for all impacted parties, especially vulnerable groups. The GRM will address grievances concerning land acquisition, environmental consequences, labour matters, community health and safety.

9.1 Objective

The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide an effective, transparent and timely system that would give aggrieved persons redress and avoid litigation, minimize bad publicity, avoid/minimize delays in execution of the project, and ensure sustainability of the Project. The GRM will provide all persons and groups affected by the project activities with avenues through which they can express their concerns and receive the needed corrective actions in an appropriate and timely manner.

The GRM is guided by the following key objectives:

- To establish a mechanism that is proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and is accessible and inclusive.
- To address concerns promptly, effectively, transparently, and in a manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution.
- To build trust among stakeholders and ensure that issues are addressed before they escalate into conflicts or litigation.
- To support project monitoring by capturing feedback and lessons learned from complaints.

9.2 Best International Practices

Consistent with best international practice and principles outlined in the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a key way to mitigate, manage, and resolve potential or realized negative impacts, as well as fulfil obligations under international human rights law and contribute to positive relations with communities and employees.

9.3 Nature/Type Best International Practices

Issues which constitute grievances may be categorised into five. Community, group or individual dissatisfaction in any of these categories caused by or related to project activity implementation becomes grounds for lodging a complain These categories include;

- Environmental Issues
- Social Issues and Compensations

- Gender based Violence and Sexual Harassment/Exploitation
- Labour Issues and Workplace Violence
- Corruption and Fraud

Environmental issues

Refers to the matters that destroys, pollutes of degrades the existing state of the natural and build environment within the community as a result of direct/indirect projects interventions. Issues that would form the bases for complain in this category are;

a. Unauthorised vegetation clearance
b. Risk of water pollution
c. Dust and particulate matter pollution
d. Noise pollution
e. Dumping of liquid and solid waste
f. Construction waste accumulation on site or in the community
g. Traffic diversion and congestions
h. Traffic offences in community and construction sites (over speeding, careless driving/ operation of machinery in the presence of precautionary notices/signage, defective OHS notices/signage etc.)
i. Situations that can cause loss of life and destruction of properties (use of explosive without permits, over speeding, careless driving, defective OHS notices/signage etc.)

Social Issues and Compensations

Subjects that fall under this category relates to any happening that has the potential to negatively affect the culture, norms, beliefs, values and or the sense of existence of an individual, group of people or the entire community. These issues could affect the social cohesion, communal living of the people and lead to soul touching grief, social unrests and conflicts. Issues that would form the bases for complain in this category are;

a. Disregard for the culture, traditions and believes of the community/people
b. Discrimination and the feeling of being discriminated against (access to information, compensation or project support)
c. Disrespect for community elders, opinion leaders and the people in general
d. Gap in consultation process/ improper consultation/ unintended mixing /skipping community hierarchy
e. Claim about the scale of compensation
f. Error in identification and allocation of compensation
g. Land disputes (landlord and occupant, community members and occupant etc.)
h. Accidents and incidents from construction sites that could harm life and property
i. Existing social conflicts
j. Labour unrest/disagreement between employee and workers (construction sites)
k. Destruction of property (e.g. Agriculture land, produce etc.) during constructions etc.

Gender Based Violence, Sexual Harassment/Exploitation

The issues under this category relate to advance unsolicited sexual advances and the use of physical force on a person either from the community or hired labour. Specific issue that are grounds for complains under this category include;

a. Unwelcomed sexual advances and sexual harassment (unwelcomed sexual gestures, signals, conversations, requesting for sexual favours in exchange for anything etc.)
b. Attempting to or engaging in non-consensual sex with person of a legal age
c. Attempting to or engaging consensual sex with an underage person
d. Sexual violence

Labour Issues and Workplace Violence:
Refers to the matters that affects the welfare of workers at a construction site. Specific issues that are grounds for complains under this category include;
a. Child labour
b. Force labour
c. Verbal, visual and physical abuse at the workplace

Corruption and Fraud
Issues under this category stem from the act or attempt to derive personal benefits from the discharge of project related activity or the deceive a person or system aimed at getting financial or personal gain. Specific issues that may provide grounds for lodging complains of this nature include;
a. Seeking for personal benefits (monetary, in-kind items, other favours etc.) in official engagement
b. Aiding or conniving to defraud or cheat a system or person
c. Conflict of interest

9.4 Grievance Redress Structure

REWARD's proposed measures for resolution of grievances that may arise due to project implementation, is a three-tier grievance redress structure. These are;
- Community level structures (1st Tier) – These includes; a Grievance Redress Committee and Site-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- District level structure (2nd Tier) - District Grievance Redress Committee
- Project-wide level structure (3rd Tier) – Project Grievance Redress Committee

Community Level (1st Tier):
- Includes Community Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) and site-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs).
- Handles initial complaints from individuals or communities related to agricultural or infrastructure activities.
- Site-level GRMs are managed by contractors and report monthly to the project team; oversight is provided by Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists.

District Level (2nd Tier):
- District Grievance Redress Committees (District GRCs) address unresolved complaints from the community level or cases where community GRCs fail to act within 30 days.
- They meet quarterly or as needed for urgent matters.

Project Level (3rd Tier):

- Project Grievance Redress Committee led by the Project Coordinator or Social Safeguard Specialist.
- Handles cases escalated from the district level, especially if not resolved in 30 days or if the complainant is dissatisfied with the resolution.

Each level functions progressively, allowing for escalation of unresolved or unsatisfactorily resolved issues. The composition of the Grievance Redress Committees/Structures at the various levels in the **Table 8-1** below.

Table 9-1: Composition of Grievance Redress Committees / Structures

Membership of Committees / Structures			
Community Grievance Redress Committee	**Site-level Grievance Redress Mechanism**	**District Grievance Redress Committee**	**Project Grievance Redress Committee**
Assembly member for the community	Site Environmental Officer.	District Director of Agriculture /Rep	Project Coordinator
Chief	Representatives of site workers	District Planning Officer	Social Safeguard Specialist
AEA in charge of the community	PAP representative	District Land Officer	Environmental Safeguard Specialist
PAP representative		District Social Welfare Officer	Any other project Specialist who would be required

9.5 Tools for GRM

Tools and materials required for the operation and facilitating the grievance redress system are central to ensuring success. The tools which would be used in the management of the grievance redress system shall include;

1. **Grievance Complaint Form**:
   - Primary tool for submitting complaints. A sample grievance complaint form is attached as **Annex 4a**.
   - Available through local representatives (e.g., Assemblymen, Chiefs, Youth Leaders).
   - Assistance provided for illiterate complainants.
2. **Grievance Register**:
   - Logbooks distributed to all GRCs (community and district levels) to track grievance status and progress. A sample grievance register is attached as **Annex 4b**.
3. **Grievance Call Line**:
   - A dedicated number managed by the Social Safeguard Specialist at the PIU.

Enables verbal and anonymous complaints, especially when GRCs are unavailable.

9.6 Grievance Redress Implementation Arrangement

The processes for addressing grievances/complaints shall include the following:

1. **Receiving Grievances (Within 3 Days):**
   - Involves submission, registration, and assessment of complaints.
   - Project staff are expected to be proactive in identifying potential issues.
   - Complaints can be submitted in-person, through calls, or by third parties (including anonymously).
   - Must be recorded in the grievance register and assessed promptly.

2. **Acknowledgement of Complaint (Within 7 Days):**
   - Formal response confirming receipt.
   - Mode of communication (written/email/phone) should consider complainant's literacy level.

3. **Resolution of Grievance (Within 14 Days):**
   - Assignment to appropriate redress structure.
   - Preparation and implementation of redress action, with updates to the complainant.
   - Continuous communication to ensure satisfaction and possible follow-up actions.
   - Resolution details must be recorded in the logbook.

4. **Closure of Grievance (Within 30 Days Total):**
   - Finalized when the complainant is satisfied and signs off with the GRC representative.
   - If unresolved, the process restarts or escalates to MoFA management, mediation, or court action.

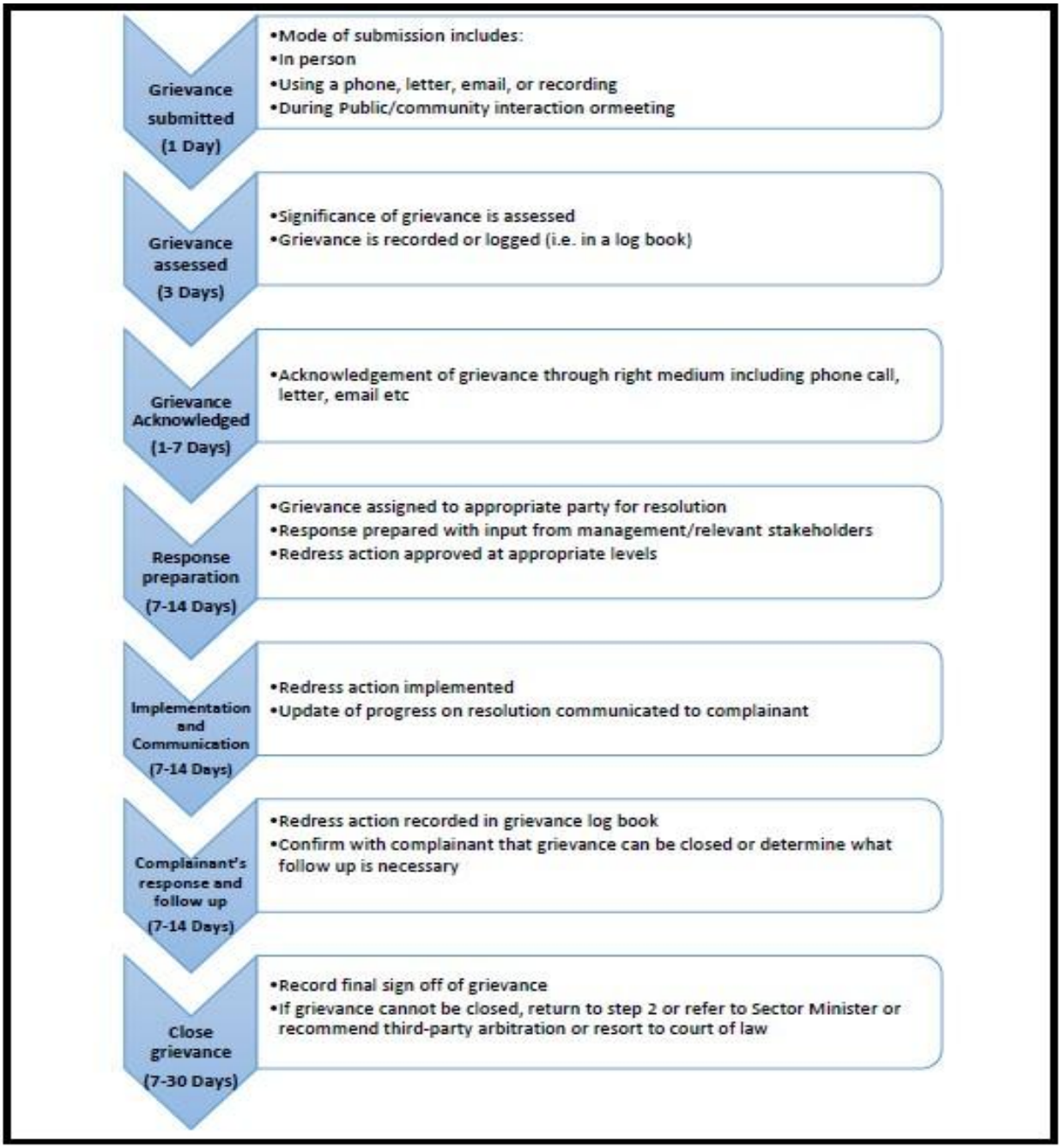


Figure 9-1: Grievance Redress Procedure

(Source: REAWRD, 2025)

9.7 Handling of Serious Grievances (GBV, Sexual Harassment, Corruption, Fraud)

Sexual harassment, violence, corruption and fraud are generally unacceptable in the Ghanaian Society. These offenses are criminal under Ghanaian law (e.g., Constitution, Domestic Violence Act, EOCO Act) and state agencies including the Ghana Police Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Economic and Organized Crime Unit (EOCO), the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP), and the Judiciary have legal authority to handle such cases. The project will therefore refer any such

grievances to the appropriate state institution. Complainants may choose to report directly to state agencies if they prefer not to use the project's internal grievance system.
Additionally, measures to be instituted to prevent such occurrences include sensitization of persons associated with the project on these offences, and collaboration with Ghana Health Service to raise awareness on sexually transmitted diseases among workers and community members.

9.8 Roles and Responsibilities

The ultimate responsibility for implementation of this GRM lies with the Social Safeguard Specialist with close assistance from Environmental Safeguard Specialist as may be required from time to time. The responsibility of supervising activities of and its implementation rests with the Project Coordinator. Though the GRM is the ultimate responsibility of the Social Safeguard Specialist, grievance management is largely a shared responsibility. To this end, any other project officer who is required for the resolution of a complaint will be informed and be required to assist.

9.9 Cost of GRM Implementation

Resources for the implementation of the GRM will be fully provided by REWARD except in the instance where, the internal GRM procedures have been exhausted and complainant still feels dissatisfied and proceeds to the law court. In such instances, REWARD is not obliged to and will not provide resources in support of the dissatisfied person's pursuit of resolution in the law court.

Costs associated with the GRM implementation would include;
1. Cost of stationery: - Printing of grievance redress forms, grievance register/log book and grievance redress manual.
2. Activities of Grievance Redress Committee: - Transport allowance for committee members with the PAP representation inclusive, fuel for field visit by the committee, lunch for members during extended meeting hours.
3. Monitoring cost: - Fuel for the Social Safeguard Specialist and Environmental Specialist and Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA).

The cost for the implementation of activities related to Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Kubori rice valley project is contained in the RAP implementation budget as well as the budget for the implementation of the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan.

9.10 Advantages and Constraints of the GRM

The GRM, when well-functioning, not only improves project outcomes but also fosters community trust and reduces the risk of conflict. However, while the GRM offers several benefits, there are also practical challenges that can affect its performance and accessibility as summarized below.

Advantages:
- Promotes transparency, accountability, and the early resolution of conflicts.
- Provides a structured and accessible platform for stakeholder engagement.

- Encourages feedback that can be used to improve project design and implementation.
- Enhances trust, goodwill, and relationships with local communities and stakeholders.

Constraints:

- Potential reluctance to report grievances due to fear of retaliation or mistrust of the process.
- Capacity limitations at the local level, including lack of trained personnel, may delay resolution.
- Resource constraints, such as insufficient staffing or logistical support, can hinder effective implementation.
- Language differences and cultural barriers may limit access for some community members.

9.11 Monitoring GRM Effectiveness

Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures put in place is crucial for successful implementation of the grievance redress mechanism and for that matter, the RAP. Monitoring progress would be achieved through assessing two of the grievance redress tools (i.e. Grievance Redress Form and Grievance Register/log book.). Theses would be done through visits to communities and follow up calls to complainants to determine their level of satisfaction with the grievance resolution process.

10.0 MONITORING/ EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Regular monitoring and reporting are central to, and required for, effective management and implementation of the resettlement process. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation will focus mainly on the implementation of resettlement (i.e., compensation for economic displacement).

Monitoring aims to correct implementation methods during the course of the Project, as required, while evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation in a longer-term perspective.

Monitoring and evaluation regarding progress of this project and RAP implementation is important to observe whether the mitigation measures planned are in fact implemented in order to make adjustments in project plans, and implementation if and where required. The purpose of monitoring is to ensure that approaches mentioned in this plan are well implemented to make the project successful.

The RAP monitoring will have two components, and these include:
- Process monitoring (internal); and
- Independent performance monitoring (external).

10.1 Process Monitoring (Internal)

The internal monitoring activities will focus on compliance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the updated stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach plan and to ensure that the objectives of these reports have been achieved.

10.1.1 Purpose and Responsibility

The internal process monitoring will be carried out by the RAP Consultant during the RAP/project implementation phase on behalf of MoFA to track implementation activities, and be able to propose corrective measures expeditiously.

In addition to the above, the RAP Consultant will
- Ensure compliance with the principles of the RAP and that actions and commitments described in this RAP are being implemented;
- Ensure that eligible people to be affected by the project receive their compensation promptly.
- Ensure that complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed-up and resolved;
- Ensure that the contractors do not destroy properties beyond or above what has been compensated for or valued for compensation;
- Provide MoFA with feedback on the resettlement/compensation implementation programme.

10.1.2 Monitoring Indicators for RAP Implementation

The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:

- Number of PAPs available and received or signed for the compensation;
- Number of Representatives of PAPs who received compensation on behalf of PAPs;
- Date of compensation presentation, and recipient of the compensations;
- Number of grievances registered, number of grievances resolved and unresolved complaints; and
- Number of complaints resolved at the project site level, resolved by MoFA, resolved by the Grievance Committee, and number sent to the law courts.

10.1.3 Monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement, Communication and Outreach Plan

The process of monitoring the stakeholder engagement programme will aim to provide information such as whether:

- The activity is achieving the desired goals.
- The implementation is progressing towards the expected results.
- Complaints being received is due to lack of or inadequate project information dissemination or spread of inaccurate information or misinformation
- The time frame is respected.

10.1.4 Reporting

The RAP Consultant will prepare and submit the following reports to MoFA/REWARD:

- Monthly Reports during construction – to provide account for all activities carried out within the specified month including challenges encountered. The monthly reports will provide MoFA/REWARD and other relevant stakeholders with information on RAP implementation and issues of fresh compensation if any and grievances.

- Quarterly Progress Report during construction– to provide status of all activities carried out in the specified quarter including challenges and recommendations. The quarterly reports will enable MoFA, and other relevant stakeholders to verify that resettlement measures including compensations identified in the RAP were implemented and that construction and reinstatement works as well as actions prescribed in the RAP and contractor work schedules are being implemented.

- RAP Closeout Report – to provide a close out report on all resettlement and community engagement planning and implementation activities among others as provided in the ToR.

10.2 Independent Performance Monitoring (External)

An independent performance monitoring will be carried out by an external party (e.g., AfDB) at structured intervals, e.g., mid-term monitoring and completion evaluation/audit. The completion evaluation/ audit is to determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or otherwise and that compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP. The completion evaluation/ audit should be undertaken after completion of construction activities including reinstatement works if any and submission of closeout report by the RAP consultant.

11.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan provides for indicative timelines for implementation of the RAP. The Table 10-1 below shows the general implementation plan for the various tasks identified under the resettlement related programme. The Implementation Plan will be updated periodically as and when changes occur in project/RAP implementation timelines.

Table 11-1: RAP Implementation Plan

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Stakeholder engagement	Meetings with stakeholders i.e. one-on-one, key informant interviews, focus group discussions	April to May 2025	Completed
Preparation of draft RAP	Census of affected persons	April to May 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Socio-economic survey of PAPs	April to June 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Field assessment of impact categories and reporting	June to July 2025	Completed
	Writing of draft RAP report in line with the ToR for the assignment	August 2025	Completed
Revision and Finalization of draft Report	Review of draft RAP	September 2025	-
	Revised RAP preparation	September 2025	-
	Finalization of RAP	April 2025	-
	Approval and clearance of RAP	April 2026	-
Disclosure of Report	Disclose RAP at Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly and on AfDB website	April 2026	-
	Disclosure of compensation proposal/ figures to PAPs	April 2026	-
Formation of Grievance Committee	Grievance Committee	December 2025	
Compensation payment	Compensation disbursement to PAPs		To be paid prior to commencement of project activity
Grievance Redress	Resolution of all disputes/ complaints	Project duration	-
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor implementation of resettlement/ compensation activities	Project duration.	-

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Reporting	Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter during construction period	-
	Prepare RAP Closeout Report before commencement of works	One (1) month before construction phase activities commence.	-

12.0 COST AND BUDGET

12.1 Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments in the form of bicycle to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 38,510; an equivalent of US$ 3,653.** The details are presented in the Table 11-1 below.

Table 12-1: Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP

No.	Item	Estimated Cost (Gh¢/US$)	Remarks	Source of funds
1.	Compensation to PAPs (Bicycles)	9,100	Amount to purchase bicycles for PAPs to facilitate transportation to alternative farming area. To be provided and bicycles purchased by MoFA	Project funds
2.	***Subtotal***	**Gh¢9,100 / US$ 863**		
3.	Audit of RAP completion	Gh¢7,000 / US$664	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
4.	Cost for complaints redress	Gh¢18,000 / US$ 1708	Cost of complaints redress activities	Project funds
5.	Information and awareness campaign	Gh¢3,500 / US$ 332	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
6.	***Subtotal***	***Gh¢28,500 / US$2704***		
7.	Contingency (10% of No.2)	Gh¢ 910 / US$86	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
8.	**Total for RAP Implementation**	**Gh¢ 38,510/ US$ 3,653**	**Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Kubori Rice Valley**	Project funds

13.0 CONCLUSION

This RAP covers 7 persons including 3 males and 4 females whose primary livelihood activity of crop farming on the project site will be affected by the REWARD project implementation by way of livelihood disruption and economic displacement.

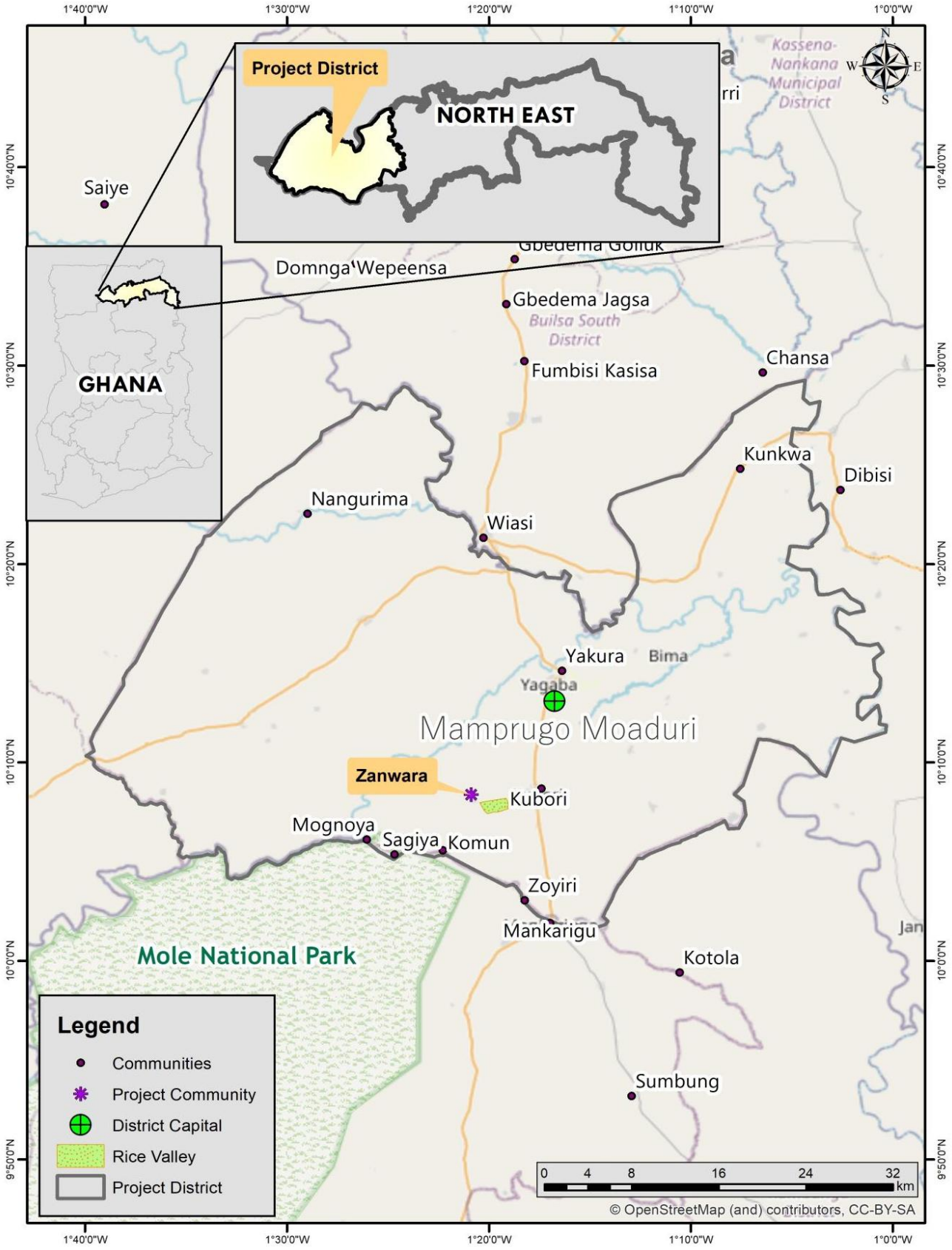
Compensation will be provided in the form of bicycles, to be purchased from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget (**Gh₵ 38,510/US$ 3,653**) to facilitate transportation of PAPs to the alternative land allocated for farming by the Chief which is about 5km away from the Kubori and Zanwara communities.

Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Location map of the Mamprugu Moagduri District showing project community
Annex 2: Census survey instrument
Annex 3: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form
Annex 4: Grievance Redress Forms
Annex 5: Record of meetings
Annex 6: Pictures of Engagement
Annex 7: List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
Annex 8: Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Matrix
Annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Agreement Form
Annex 10: Summary matrix of PAPs
Annex 11: PAPs Consent Form

Annex 1: Location map of the Mamprugu Moagduri District showing project location and community



Annex 2: Census survey instrument

Resettlement Project - PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Interviewer Name: .....

1. SURVEY DATA - Household GPS point to be recorded at the entrance to the **Main Dwelling House**. **PRINT all answers in CAPITALS**

1.1 Interviewer: ..... 1.2 Date: ..... 1.3 Do we have your permission to conduct this interview and to record, securely store, analyse or share this information for purposes of assessing compensation and resettlement related impacts YES NO

1.4 Status of interviewee vis-à-vis affected asset: PAP Representative of PAP

1.5 If Representative, please indicate your relation to the PAP: Spouse Son Daughter Parent Brother Sister other (specify)

1.6 Status of interviewee vis-à-vis household: Head of Household Spouse Son Daughter Parent Other relative

1.7 Valuation _ID __ __ __ __ **Asset: Business/Stall: Land: Crops: Dwelling House: Other Structure**

Asset: Business/Stall Land: Crops: Dwelling House: Other Structure

Asset: Business/Stall Land: Crops: Dwelling House: Other Structure

(Complete all Valuation IDs held by all individuals in the Household)

1.8 District: ..... 1.9 Town / Village: .....

2. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DATA (HM) *RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND* *HH_ID: .....*

2.1 What is the size of your household …… *(Please provide details of respondent's household in the table following)*

HM ID	**Full Name (first, middle surname)** *(first person on list should be the Head of Household - HHH)* ***RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND*** **Please PRINT all**			**Living at:** 1) Home 2) Away If AWAY for more than 7 DAYS state the reason for absence. 2a-full-time work 2b-seasonal work 2c-fishing trip 2d-visiting 2e-studying 2f-hospital 2g-other (specify)	**Age**	**Sex** M - Male F - Female	**Marital Status** 1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widowed 7. Unmarried 8. Unmarried and under official Marriage age - 18 9. Not stated	**Relationship to HH** 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Parent 7. Grandchild 8. Other Relative 9. Not Related	**Main Occupation** 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None	**Secondary Occupation** 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	**Any Disab-ility** See Codes below **Add all relevant codes**	**Education Attainment** *(current or highest level reached)* 1. Never Attended 2. Primary School - Now Attending 3. Primary School - Partly Attended 4. Primary School - Completed 5. Junior Secondary School - Now Attending 6. Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed 7. Junior Secondary School – Completed 8. Senior Secondary – Now attending 9. Senior Secondary – partially completed 10. Senior Secondary - completed 11. University or College 12. Training after Primary Education 13. Training after Secondary Education (e.g. vocational training) 14. Under official school age - 6	**Literacy** Can the HM read and write a short sentence ? 1. YES 2. NO	**Receipt of Grant due to Poverty** (please note which grant)
HM1 (HHH)															
HM2															
HM3															
HM4															
HM5															
HM6															
HM7															
HM8															
HM9															
HM10															

DISABILITY: 1. Blind; 2. Has a lot of difficulty seeing; 3. Deaf; 4. Has a lot of difficulty hearing; 5. Unable to walk or climb steps; 6. Has a lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps; Unable to remember or concentrate; 8. Has a lot of difficulty remembering or concentrating; 9. Unable to Self-Care (wash, dress); 10. Has a lot of difficulty with Self-Care (wash, dress);

11. None 12. Other (specify).....

2.2 Is this Household Vulnerable - YES ☐ NO ☐ UNCERTAIN ☐ Interviewer is to use the criteria-below to decide if the Household is Vulnerable

VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS CRITERIA: Head of Household or several Household Members *are - Disabled; Over 65; Widowed and unable to support themselves; Orphaned Children who are Head of Household; Recognised locally as being Very Poor; Unable to work due to incapacity; Have a Long-term Illness; Drug Addicts or Alcoholics; Refugees; Non-Ghanaians who may not have rights of compensation; in receipt of a poverty grant.*

3. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (HHH) DATA

HH_ID : .....

3.1 HHH Surname or Family Name: ..... 3.2 HHH First Name: .....

3.3 HHH **ALL** Other Birth Names: ..... 3.4 HHH Nicknames or Other Known Name: .....

3.5 HHH phone number(s): ..... 3.6 HHH Identity Proof (add ID Number): .....

3.7 HHH Identity Type: National ID:☐ Voting ID: ☐ Driving Licence: ☐ NHIS ID ☐ Passport ☐ Staff ID: ☐ Visual ID:☐ None: ☐ Other ID: .....

3.8 Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐ 3.9 Age: .....

3.10 Does the Head of Household: Own House ☐ Rent House ☐ Other (Specify).....

3.11 If rented, name of House Owner: ..... Phone number: ..... District: ..... Town / Village: .....

3.12 Is their house: The main permanent HHH residence ☐ A temporary dwelling ☐ Other (specify): .....

3.13 How many years has the HHH lived in their Town / Village: ..... 3.14 How many years has HHH lived in their house.....

3.15 Where did HHH live before: Region..... District..... Town..... Village..... [Other] .....

3.16 Why did the HHH move to town / village: Born Here ☐ Work opportunities ☐ Marriage ☐ Join Family ☐ Have not moved / still at same location ☐ Other specify.....

If the HHH is the interviewee - go to Section 4; if NOT go to 3.17 below and add ALL Interviewee details

3.17 **Interviewee**: 3.17 Surname: ..... 3.18 First Name: .....

3.19 Other Names: .....

3.20 What is your relationship to the **Head of Household**: Spouse ☐ Son ☐ Daughter ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Father ☐ Mother ☐

Grandparent ☐ Grandchild ☐ Other .....

3.21 Phone number: ..... 3.22 Interviewee Identity Proof (add ID Number): .....

3.23 Identity Type: National ID: ☐ Voting ID: ☐ Driving Licence: ☐ Other ID: ☐ Staff ID: ☐ Visual ID: ☐ None: ☐ Other ID: .....

4. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DATA (HM)

HH_ID : .....

If the household head is a female, please skip to section 5

4.1 How many wives does the HHH have: .....

4.2 How many wives of the HHH are (a) living under the same roof.....? (b) Living under a **SEPARATE roof** .....

4.3 Please provide details of other wives living under a **SEPARATE roof** (different house) from this HHH main dwelling house.

Wives living under a SEPARATE roof from the HHH main dwelling house	**Surname or Family Name**	**First Name**	**Other Names**	**Wife ID** *Use HH_ID (e.g. A1) plus wife number* *e.g. A1W1*	**Where does she live** *(see key)*	**Numbers of dependants living with other wife**	**Phone Number**
Other Wife 1							
Other Wife 2							
Other Wife 3							

Other Wife 4							
Other Wife 5							
Other Wife 6							

KEY: Where do the wife(s) living under a **SEPARATE roof** from HHH live 1- Same compound & different house from HHH. 2- Same village/town & different compound from HHH.

3- Different village / town

5. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS - Plots of Land

HH_ID : .....

5.1 How many plots of land does the Head of Household (HHH) HM1 own: TOTAL Plots ..... (including the HHH's Compound)

5.2 Which town / villages are the plots of land located .....

Record the TOTAL number of Plots of Land belonging to EACH other Household Member (HM) listed in Section 5 where applicable, and the number being fully or partially removed by the Project

	How many Plots of Land	***Total land holding***	***In which Town / Village are they located***	***Number of Plots being fully removed by***	***Number of Plots being partially removed by***
HM1 (HHH)					
HM2					
HM3					
HM4					
HM5					
HM6					
HM7					
HM8					
HM9					
HM10					

5.3 Do other people use your land? Yes / No

If Yes, are they:

Renting from you	Yes / No
Share cropping and providing no cash payment	Yes / No
Squatting	Yes / No
Other (please state)	

5.4 How important is the land that is being taken by the Project for your livelihood?

1. Without this land, I will not be able to restore my livelihood
2. Without this land, I could restore my livelihood but I will need support to do this
3. Without this land, I will be still be able to continue with my livelihood

Annex 3: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form

-COMPENSATION CLAIM AND AGREEMENT FORM FOR PAPs-

Affected Person Information:

Name of Claimant: …… Sex: …….. Age: ……..……

Name of PAP/Authorised Representative: ……..

Location of property: ……

Total Compensation Due:

Replacement Value of Affected property /(Ghc)	Assessed Value of crop	Relocation or Transport cost of movable structure	Loss of Income (Ghc)	Disturbance Allowance/ (Ghc)	**Total compensation (Ghc)**	**Compensation payable**

Compensation Payment Agreement:

I, ……., having received the above total compensation amount for the property within the project area in question on ……. (i.e. date of compensation payment), have agreed in principle to vacate the said project area, for which compensation has been paid for the property thereon, on ……(agreed date when owner of property should vacate the affected project area).

Signature or Thumb print of claimant /recipient: ……

Contact of claimant/ recipient: …… Date: ……

Name of Administrator (MoFA Representative): ……

Signature of Administrator: …… Date: ……..
Contact of Administrator: ……

Annex 4: Grievance Redress Forms

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM (FORM A) – For Complainant

Name (Complainant): .....

ID Number (PAPs ID number if any): .....

Contact Information (house number/ mobile phone):.....

Nature of Grievance or Complaint: .....

Details of Grievance: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Name (Receiver): ..... Signature:..... Date:.....

Name (Filer): ..... Signature..... Date:.....

Relationship of Filer to Complainant (if different from Complainant): .....

GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM (FORM B) – FOR THE PROJECT

Name (Complainant): .....

ID Number (PAPs ID number if any): .....

Contact Information (house number/ mobile phone):.....

Nature of Grievance or Complaint: .....

Details of Grievance: .....

.....

.....

.....

Name (Receiver): ..... Signature:..... Date:.....

Name (Filer): ..... Signature..... Date:.....

Relationship of Filer to Complainant (if different from Complainant): .....

Resolution **Level 1 (Sub-project Site)** ☐ **Level 2 (MiDA)** ☐ **Level 3 (GC)** ☐

Date of Conciliation Session: .....

Was Filer/Complainant Present?: Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:.....

.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

.....

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement:.....

.....

.....

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement:.....

.....

.....

Signed (Conciliator/Team Lead): ..... Signed (Filer/Complainant): .....

Signed: .....
(Independent Observer e.g. Assembly Member/Opinion Leader)

Date: .....

Implementation of Agreement

Date of implementation: .....

Feedback from Filer/Complainant: Satisfied ☐ Not Satisfied ☐

If satisfied, sign off & date:..... .....
(Filer/Complainant) (Conciliator/ Mediation Team Lead)

If not satisfied, recommendation/way forward:.....

.....

.....

....
(Signature & date of Filer/Complainant) (Signature & date of Conciliator)

Composition of the Mediation/Conciliation Team

No	Name	Contact	Position in the Mediation Team	Organization/Place of Work

Annex 5: Record of meetings

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
Government Institutions – Category A					
NADMO / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Mahama Abdul-Rahaman	Director	0544286819	2025-04-16; 10:17am	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project should bring more interventions for youth. Provide life-jackets for farmers during flood periods. **Information Received:** Understands the project will reduce poverty and improve livelihood. **Project Impact:** Positive. **Disasters:** Area experiences floods, wildfire, earthquake (Aug-Sep). Causes include mining, deforestation, pollution, soil erosion. **Effects of disaster**: Reduced crop yield, disrupted human life. **Agriculture risks**: Livelihood disruption, reduced yield. Need early maturity seeds, regular weather updates. NADMO organizes early warning sensitization. NADMO coordinates resources and develops community capacity for response; claims to have required resources.
Rural Enterprise Programme / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Mahama Imoru	Business Development Officer	0248451154	2025-04-16; 10:50	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project should install rice processing machines. **Questions:** How soon will the project start?. **Information Received:** Programme targets the poor and reproductive age; known via community sensitization, VSLA, traditional leaders, word of mouth. Enrolment deals with groups. Offers training (e.g., soap making). **Major beneficiaries**: Women, Physically Challenged, Aged, VSLA groups. No direct financial support, links to banks for loans.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
					Main activities: Soap making, farming. Links farmers to financial institutions. Officers monitor participants' businesses. **Challenges:** Inadequate resources to support beneficiaries. **Project Impact:** Positive - boost local economy, create jobs. REWARD programme expected to enhance REP goals.
District Assembly / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Seidu Soalihu	Coordinating Director (assumed role)	0548999951	2025-04-24; 09:50	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project should be participatory, speed up timelines, include capacity building for staff and farmers. Need agricultural mechanization. **Questions:** How will project operate? What is the role of the district assembly (DCE, Coordinating Director)?. **District Info:** Land mainly used for farming, residential buildings. Access land via chiefs, landowners, families. No known squatters. No land conflicts experienced. **Main economic activities**: Farming, Trade, Animal Production. Challenges: Inaccessible roads, inadequate market & farm inputs, lack of mechanization. **Population**: 66,181. **Ethnic group**: Mole Dagbani (Mamprusi dominant/native). No migrants mentioned. **Vulnerable**: ~90% (cannot meet daily needs), receive support (LEAP, SOCO, etc.). **Religion:** Islam 80%, Christian 9.5%, Traditional 9.4%. Women-headed households: ~2%; Disabled: ~2%. **Better-off**: Formal education, hardworking, tractor/livestock owners.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
					Difficult time: Off-season farming. **Health**: CHPS compound, polyclinic; **Challenges:** inadequate facilities/personnel. Education: Tertiary, SHS, JHS, Primary; challenges: inadequate teachers, accommodation, materials. **Water:** Dugouts, wells, borehole (inadequate). Electricity: ~62% coverage; Mobile network: ~58% access. Security: Not safe, no police station. Positive: Land tenure not a problem. Needs/Priorities: Farming, Good Education, Healthcare.
Private Institutions – Category B					
Aggregator / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Abu Imoro	Aggregator	0243933464	2025-04-17; 10:02am	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Needs support (training, machinery, digital tools), adequate finance. Project leaders should collaborate for timely implementation. **Questions:** Will project support aggregators?. **Business Info:** Sole proprietor since 2006, MoFA/PPRSD certified. Aggregates Jasmine, AGRA, local rice (~400 bags/month) from individuals/FBOs (has written agreements), mainly from Volta Region. Owns storage (rooms). Does cleaning value addition. Transports via own/hired vehicles. Sells to local markets, retailers, millers. Uses WhatsApp/calls for markets. Provides improved seed, fertilizers, training, credit access to farmers. Doesn't work with govt/NGOs. **Challenges:** Access to finance, storage infrastructure, market access. Difficulty selling due to inadequate finances, low price.
Agro-Input Dealers / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Yakubu Musah, Ayuba Hardi, Fatawu Yakubu,	Input Dealers	0592247466, 0247355225, 0540530994,	2025-04-17; 10:34am	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project should improve livelihoods, bring development. Open to partnerships to gain knowledge on agri-tech. Needs support: credit/financial services, digital inventory/POS

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
(Kubori)	Abubakari Asmiu		0557213750		systems. **Business Info:** Sampaaba enterprise kubori, established June 2019, certified. Sells seeds (rice, maize, veg), fertilizers (brands: Agro-craw, jubali, Barizaa, etc.). Busiest season: Mar-Jun. Customers: Smallholders (100 male, 40 female, 80 youth). Offers technical advice, market linkage. Offers inputs on credit (to 50% customers). Sources from local distributors. Access credit from banks, input suppliers. Faces stockouts due to lack of financials. Doesn't use digital tools. **Challenges:** Limited access to capital, inadequate storage facilities, transportation costs.
Commercial Farmers / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Sagbisi)	Tahiru Razak, Abubakari Aziz, Iddrisu Aminu	Farmers	0544724259, 0542624545, 0256827164	2025-04-17; 11:15am	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Needs market availability, rice processing factory. Fair compensation if land acquired: money for new land development or project develops alternative land. No other suggestions/concerns. **Farming Info:** Farming ~30 yrs, ~100 acres (owned/leased). Grows rice, maize using mechanized methods. Uses inorganic fertilizer, selective herbicides. No irrigation access. Sells to small aggregators, market women. Receives no govt/org support. **Challenges:** Inadequate tractor service, market access, fertilizer access, drought, road network. **Project Impact:** Potential benefits: access farming techniques, increased market opportunities, job creation, promotion of local rice. Adverse effect concern: project hijack if not careful. Not aware of planned land acquisition, thinks it won't affect them.
Community and Focus Group – Category C					
Women /	Salifu Asana, Abu	Women/Farmers	0552963697,	2025-04-16;	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Praying project meets

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Barichisu, Salifu Zara, Issahaku Laadi, Yakubu Adisah, Salifu Malia, Iddrisu Taiba, et al. (10 total)		0538135734, 0257171794, 0533386383, 0531321943, 0594491908, 0552674268, etc.	11:30am	needs/implementation. Needs: Water, farming equipment, education. **Questions:** Will there be recovery at end of harvesting?. **Community Info:** Roles: home sanitation, family feeding, rice processing/selling. Represented by queen leader, contribute to decisions. Men often make final household decisions but women decide on expenses, education, finance. Rely on each other for income generation, childcare. Get info via radio, TV, leaders. No women's associations. Men's activities: farming, trading, rearing. Men contribute more income (seen as household head). Women need business/trading/processing opportunities. Access bank accounts; participate in NGO-organised savings groups (e.g., CRS). Receive support from World Food Programme when struggling. **Difficult time**: Jul-Aug. Land controlled by men; access via families/owners. Women farm, harvest, process, plant, winnow; grow rice, maize, groundnuts, veg. Plant Jun, harvest Oct/Nov (changing due to rainfall). Process rice (rice water, T.Z), broken rice. Use firewood from bush. Education access exists, girls complete SHS/college. **Barriers**: teenage pregnancy, finance, sickness. Access healthcare at Kubori CHC. Manage family planning, access pre/post-natal care. Health challenges: inadequate drugs, no special treatment access. Treat illness by going to hospital. Disabled people require care. **Needs for better quality of life**: health incentives. No leisure facilities. **Festival**: Fire festival. Aware of sacred site but not close to project site.
Youth / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Abubakari Tamimu, Iddrisu Fataw, Musah	Youth	0546258425, 0533544139, 0594769437,	2025-04-17; 11:45am	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project owners should fulfil implementation. Prefer mixed-gender agricultural training for equal

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
(Kubori)	Jabaru, Fuseini Sadik, Alhassan Mudashiru, Musah Ishaw, et al. (10 total)		0248197326, 0257026665, 0534056154, etc.		treatment. **Questions:** Impact on youth?. **Community Info:** Not heard of project. Aware of potential land acquisition/resettlement. Priorities: income, business, quality seeds/education. Issues: lack of credit/finance/skills; need govt/NGO/private support. Have youth representative, feel voices heard (farming, development). No specific youth programs (apart from small rice farming). Most finish school age 25-30 (Dip/Degree); limited by finance/parental support; travel south to earn for education. Contribute via business/farming/trading; roles: help farming, household choices. Skills: business, innovation. High unemployment (~90%) due to lack of opportunities/connections; look via applications. **Barriers:** lack of connections, finance. Most (98%) work for self; 100% in agriculture (rice, maize, veg; sheep, goats, birds). Own land/crops/assets. Aspirations: network tower, improved education; plan via finance generation. Barriers: lack of credit/finance; overcome via knowledge, govt/project support. Spare time: skills work, football. **Quality of life**: peaceful, basic infrastructure access; need livelihood support. Issues: no network, water crisis, lack of inputs/jobs/finance. Believe men/women have equal agriculture involvement/access (women earn more in farming season). Gender roles (farming, harvesting) seen as fair. Barrier for women: men claiming land ownership. Interested in agri training.
Cattle Herders / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Brama Abdulai	Caretaker/Herdsman (from Burkina Faso)	0537414531	2025-04-17; 12:33pm	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project should support them with folderbank for grazing. **Community Info:** Herding 25 yrs, also does poultry production.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
(Kubori)					Herdsmen have an association, meets once/year. Graze cattle daily (early morning, ~2hr journey). Handle crop destruction via deliberation/payment with farmer. Use bean chaff for feed in dry season. Prevent intrusion by fencing at night, careful daytime grazing. Manage straying onto farms by reporting to chief for resolution/compensation. Prevent conflict escalation via resettlement. Good relationship with community members. **Challenges:** Inadequate grazing land during farming season. **Project Impact:** Positive - boost production, change lives.
Cattle Herders / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Mahammudu Hoife, Adama Issifu, Shahadu Jemilirah, Sumai Bearah, Hamidu Mahammudu, Yakuba Issah, et al. (8 total)	Herdsmen (Caretakers, from Burkina Faso)	0545504164, 0532741916, 0241998243, 0532647641, 0535912067, 0557310644, etc.	2025-04-23; 10:12am	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project should implement all it can; provide dam to store water for animals. **Questions:** Project should involve community members. **Community Info:** Herding ~33 yrs, also farm/rear animals. No herdsmen association. Graze daily (from 9 am, ~1hr journey); no specific location due to farmers. Handle crop intrusion by reporting to chief for resolution. Manage scarce grass in dry season by letting animals find leftovers. Prevent intrusion using fence/kraal. Manage straying onto farms by meeting farmer one-on-one or involving chief. Good relationship with community ("native find"). **Challenges:** Farmers sometimes chase them away from farms. **Project Impact:** Happy about the project.
Traditional Authorities / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Koja Haruna, Salifu Yidana, Bugdoo Issah, Imoru Yidana, Issifu Bugdoo, Hassan	Elders, Chief	0550857507, 0550561544, 0596438634, 0245853230, 0539370647,	2025-04-16; 12:30pm	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Ready to collaborate and support the REWARD project. **Questions:** How will TAs be involved in decision making? What measures for land ownership/compensation? Will project provide

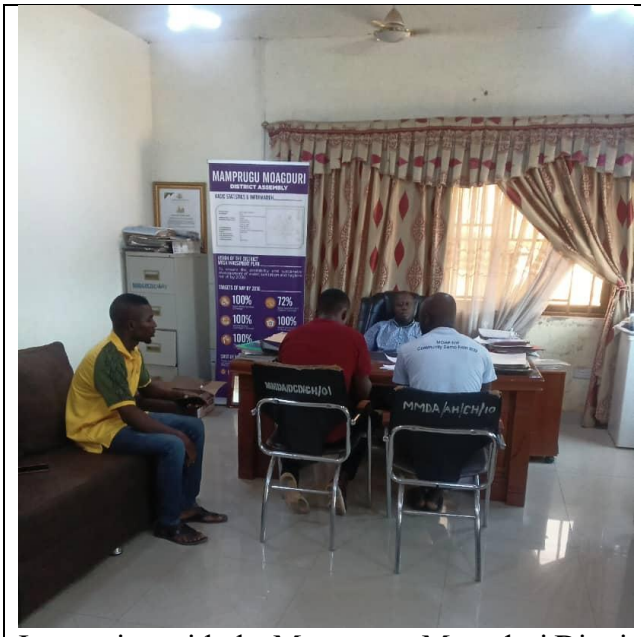
Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
	Yidana, Fuseini Yidana, et al. (10 total)		0248431154, etc.		ongoing support (inputs, extension, market links)?. **Community Info:** Land: 70% stool/family, 30% private. Use: Agriculture (dominant), grazing, residential. Access land via chief, inheritance, family. Informal users: migrant farmers, women, Fulani herders. Find land by requesting from chief/elders. Aware of squatters/informal users who could be affected. No land conflicts experienced. Livelihoods: Farming, Animal production, **Business. Challenges**: No price control/market/value addition, inadequate harvesters. **Population**: ~5000 (Mamprusi, Kantosi, Fulani, Hausa). Vulnerable groups exist. Religion: Islam. Women-headed HH: 25; Disabled present. Better-off: Large land holdings, tractor/cattle owners. No support for less well-off. Decision-makers: Chief/elders, Religious leaders, Assembly persons, youth/women groups. Rep via Assembly Member (satisfied). Women actively involved in decisions. Local groups: Imams, pastors, TAs, women/youth groups, FBOs (purposes: economic empowerment, savings, youth dev, culture). Leaders appointed by chief based on tradition/experience/respect. Community >500 yrs old, founded by Naa Salifu. **Festival**: Bugum. No known sacred sites/taboos. Health: Clinic; challenges: ambulance, staff residence, medicine shortage. No traditional medicine use mentioned. Education: Primary, JHS, Nurses College; challenges: infrastructure, teachers, materials. Water: Boreholes, wells (scarce in dry season). Energy: Electricity, fuelwood. Poor mobile network (10%). Quality of life: Peaceful, unity; need clean water, network, health, agri support, jobs, sanitation. Top 3 needs: Clean water, good mobile network, improved health services.
Traditional	Yakubu Abdulai,	Elder, Chief Rep,	0597856545,	2025-04-23;	**Concerns/Recommendations:** No

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
Authorities / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Mahama Samari, Alhassan Abdulai, Yakubu Zakari, Wahabu Bako, Yahaya Karim, Seidu Zakari, et al. (10 total)	Chief Secretary	0543497526, 0541262136, 0551161596, 0553853510, 0597879774, 0592610885, etc.	11:00am	opinions/comments/recommendations mentioned. **Community Info:** Not heard of project. Land: 100% chief-owned. Use: Farming, residential. Access land via chief (request with cola nut/money). No informal access/squatters/land conflicts. Livelihoods: Farming, livestock production. Challenges: Inadequate tractor service, bad road network, lack of inputs, animal loss risk, flood, drought. Pop: ~3500 (Mampruli, Bulsa, Fulani). Migrants: Fulani (Mali), Bulsa (Bulsa south). Vulnerable groups exist (poor, limited land access). Religion: Muslim 85%, Christian 5%, Traditional 10%. Women-headed HH: 50; Disabled: 30. Better-off: Tractor, cattle, goat, sheep owners. No support for less well-off. Decision-makers: Chief/TAs (most important), youth/women groups. Rep via Assembly Member (satisfied). Women attend meetings but culture may limit participation. Local groups: TAs, pastors, Imams. Leaders appointed via chief/clans. Founder: Mba Bapiliya (settled for farming). Festivals: Bugum, Eid fitr, Eid adha. No sacred sites. Health: CHPS compound; challenges: no clinic, transport, sanitation. Use traditional medicine (herbalists, bone setters, TBAs) due to effectiveness, cost, access, culture. Education: Primary, JHS; challenges: classrooms, teachers, materials, chairs. Water: No source in dry season. Energy: Yes (type not specified). No mobile network. **Quality of life**: Positive=Farming; need water, health, education, roads, market, network. Top 3 needs: Water, network, quality healthcare.
Men / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Yahaya Hudu, Musah Iddrisu, Yakubu Osman, Yahaya Osman, Musah Osman, Dahamani Osman,	Farmers	0559316106, 0243875809, 0549184633, 0549476436, 0247999976, 0559909610,	2025-04-23; 1:00pm	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Project owners should coordinate to achieve goals. Prefer mixed-gender training; find mobile apps useful for farming. **Questions:** Will there be recovery afterwards?. **Community Info:** Not heard of project. Roles: Farming, trading, small

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
	Salifu Nashiru, et al. (10 total)		0553129502, etc.		business. Believe men/women have equal opportunities (women understand education importance). Men typically make final household decisions (education, expenses, finance) & manage money (not always well). Get info via DA, radio, TV, social media, leaders. No men's associations/cooperatives. Main economic activity: Farming. Men contribute more income (seen as family head). Can improve opportunities via farming/trading. Access bank accounts; participate in NGO-organised savings groups. Better-off exist; no support for less well-off. Difficult time: Aug-Sep. Men decide land use, feel control; access via owners, family, friends, chief. No informal access mentioned. Experienced land conflicts (arguments, infrequent). Land uses: family, individual, chief. Activities: Farming, planting, harvesting, conservation ag. Grow maize, rice, cowpea, groundnuts (sell?). Plant May, harvest Oct-Nov (changing due to climate). Own/harvest trees. Keep sheep, cows, goats, poultry (subsistence). Hunt squirrels, rabbits. Natural resources not common anymore. **Challenges:** Lack of finance, inputs, implements. Health access via hospital/locals (needs unmet); issues: finance, standard hospitals, ambulance. Disabled require care (blindness mentioned). Quality of life: Peaceful; need financial support, quality healthcare. Top 3 needs: Water, healthcare, education. **Project Impact:** Positive: food security, jobs, reduced spoilage, development. Adverse: potential land degradation, quarrels.
Women / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Iddrisu Saliha, Abdulai Ubeida, Alhassan S. Bushira, Salifu Ayi, Ibrahim Bushira, Seidu Sadia, Osman	Farmers	0256569175, 0597263970, 0531222319, 0531299128, 053129128, 0531296549,	2025-04-23; 1:35	**Concerns/Recommendations:** Hoping project commences this farming season. Needs: Farming equipment, education, water. **Questions:** Who provides inputs? Will there be recovery?. **Community Info:** Not heard of project.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received
	Sharifa, et al. (10 total)		0531276796, etc.		Roles: Farming, trading, processing. No female head/leader mentioned. Contribute to decisions, represented at meetings. Make decisions on education, finance, expenses; men often make final decision (respect). Female-headed households exist (not common). Money managed by both (men more due to respect). Rely on each other for childcare, education, income generation. Get info via leaders, radio, TV, govt, NGOs. No women's associations/savings groups. Men's activities: farming, trading, business. Men contribute more income (family head). Can improve opportunities via business. Access bank accounts. Better-off exist; receive support from better-off for farming (pay back). Difficult time: Aug-Sep. Do not control land; access via chief, individuals, friends, families. Decide on efficient land use. Activities: farming, processing. Grow maize, groundnuts, rice, cowpea. Plant May, harvest Oct (changing due to climate). Own/harvest trees. Process beans (cakes), soybean (Kibab). Use firewood. Education access exists but quality lacking. Girls complete school after SHS. **Barriers**: finance, teen pregnancy. Access healthcare locally/nearby. Access family planning, pre/post-natal care; special care provisions exist. Health challenges: lack of ambulance, inadequate drugs, finance. No support if ill. Disabled require care (blind). Needs for better QoL: financial support, improved education, water. No leisure facilities. Festival: Fire festival. No known sacred sites impacted. **Challenges:** Inadequate finance, farm inputs, implements.

Annex 6: Pictures of Engagement



Interaction with the Mamprugu Moagduri District Chief Executive Officer

Engagement with NADMO Director

Engagement with Traditional Authorities

Focus group discussion - Men

Focus group discussion - Women

Engagement with women at Kubori	Engagement with women at Zanwara

Annex 7: List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

#	Pap Name	Gender	Community
1	Mahama Imoro	Mahama Imoro	Male
2	Yidana Salifu	Yidana Salifu	Male
3	Salifu Ayi	Salifu Ayi	Female
4	Salifu Atika	Salifu Atika	Female
5	Iddrisu Salah	Iddrisu Salah	Female
6	Sulemana Abubakari	Sulemana Abubakari	Male
7	Saibu Alimatu	Saibu Alimatu	Female

Annex 8: Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Matrix

#	Pap Name	V1: Low Income (≤ GHS 2k)	V2: Female Head	V3: Large Household (≥10)	V4: Physical Disability	V5: Old Age (≥70)	Total Vulnerabilities
1	Mahama Imoro	✓		✓			2
2	Yidana Salifu	✓		✓			2
3	Salifu Ayi			✓	✓		2
4	Salifu Atika				✓		1
5	Iddrisu Salah	✓	✓	✓			3
6	Sulemana Abubakari	✓		✓		✓	3
7	Saibu Alimatu	✓	✓		✓		3

Vulnerability Criteria Key:

- **V1: Low Income:** PAP's annual income from rice sales is GHS 4,500.00 or less.
- **V2: Female Household Head:** PAP is the female Head of the household.
- **V3: Large Household Size:** PAP has Household size of 10 or more members.
- **V4: Physical Disability:** PAP has a physical disability.

- **V5: Old Age:** PAP is 70 years of age or older.

Annex 9: Land Donation Agreement Form

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief... Sakifu Yakana ..... acknowledge having donated land with an area of 250 hectares with geographic coordinates N10°41.43, W1°22.40 located in the Village of Kubori ..... District of M.M.D ..... Municipality of ..... and Region of North East ....., to be used for the development of ..... Valley ..... as part of the Project ..REWARD (SAFEP) financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of ..Ghana.....

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the Kubori/Zanwara community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above[1]. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 30-05-2025

Name of Land Owner .INUSA BUKARI GARNAA

Signature of Land owner .FOR

The witnesses[2]

1. Name and Signature: ...Adam Mahama ...
2. Name and Signature: Mahama Imoro ...

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

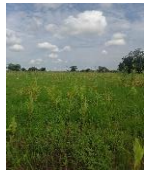
Name and Signature ..SAWIFU SUMANI-JARANA

[1] Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.

[2] Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor

Annex 10: Summary matrix of PAPs

Code PAP*	First and last names of the PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
KYG0003	Salifu Ayi	Female	66		Farmer	0531299128			10	10.136882 -1.337595	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Salifu Mutala 0592571103
KYG0007	Saibu Alimatu	Female	63		Farmer	0551913839			15	10.13742 -1.334284	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Mumuni Salamatu 0554389129
KYG0006	Sulemana Abubakari	Male	40		Farmer	0596460919			42	10.13786 -1.33202	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Sulemana Walulu 0596460919
KYG0002	Yidana Salifu	Male	57		Farmer	0550561544			40	10.136642 -1.328133	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Salifu Sualisu 0592289842

KYG0004	Salifu Atika	Female	33		Farmer	0246420055			15	10.135236 -1.336988	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Salifu Fuseina 0241852782
KYG0001	Mahama Imoro	Male	43		Farmland	0248451154			20	10.138547 -1.329994	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Salifu Yidana 0550561544
KYG0005	Iddrisu Salah	Female	53		Farmer	0597857012			10	10.13609 -1.337335	GH¢ 1,300/ US$123	Iddrisu Kuvidana Abdul Fataw 0549126603

Annex 11: PAPs Consent Form

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of .....

GHANA

A. Basic data

- *Project name*: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: Economic displacement
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Zanwara, Mamprugu Moagduri, North East
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code*: KYG0007
- *Name & Surnames*: Aginatu Saibu
- *Age*: 63
- *Sex*: Female
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☑ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0551913839
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA-714916295-2
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of .....

GHANA

A. Basic data

- *Project name*: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: Economic displacement
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Zanwara, Mampugu Moagduri, North East
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code*: KYG0004
- *Name & Surnames*: Salifu Atika
- *Age*: 33
- *Sex*: Female
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0246420055
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA 714684656-1
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

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Republic of .....

GHANA

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A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- .....
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: Economic displacement
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Zanwara, Mamprugu Moagduri, North East
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code*: KYE0005
- *Name & Surnames*: Iddrisu Salamatu
- *Age*: 52
- *Sex*: Female
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0597857012
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA-714896681-2
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of .....

GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: Economic displacement
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Zanwara, Mamprugu Moagduri, North East
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code*: KYG0006
- *Name & Surnames*: Sulemana Abubakari
- *Age*: 40
- *Sex*: Male
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0596460919
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA-714856499-8
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of .....

GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: **RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT**

- .....
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: **Economic displacement**
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Zanwara, Mamprugu Moagduri, North East
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code*: KYG0003
- *Name & Surnames*: Salifu Ayi
- *Age*: 66
- *Sex*: Female
- *Representative of Household or minor*? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0531299128
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA-714887407-4
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of .....

GHANA

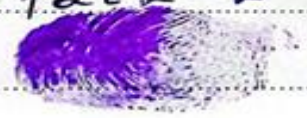
A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: Economic displacement
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Kubori, Mamprugu Moagduri, North East
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code*: KYG0002
- *Name & Surnames*: Yidana Salifu
- *Age*: 57
- *Sex*: Male
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0550561544
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA 714417282-2
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:



C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

==========

Republic of .....

GHANA

==========

A. **Basic data**

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- .....
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement*: **Economic displacement**
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region)*: Kubori, Mamprugu Moagduri, North east
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed*:

B. **Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)**

- *PAP's code*: KYG0001
- *Name & Surnames*: Mahama Imoru
- *Age*: 43
- *Sex*: Male
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address*:
- *Tel.* 0248451154
- *Nature & ID no.*: GHA-714403099-3
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP*:

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	*Nature of affected asset*	*Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
	Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	*Nature of the assistance*	Tick	*Nominal value ($)*	*Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)*
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	**Transportation Assistance**	**√**	**USD 123.38**	**Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier**
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				**USD 123.38**